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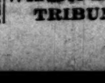
BEST  RUBBER OR CELLULOID $5.00 GOLD $10.00

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WASHINGTON.

The Democrats, Discovering that Coercion Does Not Coerce,

Will Probably Make a Virtue of Existing Necessity,

And Provide the Government with the Much-Needed Funds.

The Democratic Senators Again Solemnly Discuss Bayard's Perverseness.

Speeches For and Against Accepting His Resignation.

He Will, However, Be Allowed to Kill the Silver Bill.

House Democrats Denounce the Collection of Political Assessments,

But Manage to Combine for a Petty Stationery Steal.

The Senate Debate on the Army Bill to Close To-Day.

WEAKENING.

THE GLORIOUS DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—There are some indications to-day that another called session may not be necessary. The Democrats show signs of wavering. Many of their leaders in their private talk suggest to each other that it will be a very hazardous piece of business for the Democratic party to allow the Administration to cause an Executive proclamation to be placarded on the door of every Court-House in the country informing the public that the Courts of the United States are closed because Congress has failed to appropriate the necessary funds for their support. The men who threatened to starve the Government early in this session, and who have talked about the last ditch ever since, are the men to whom this suggestion is now coming home.

WITH GREAT PERTINENCE.

The question of the effect of the certain veto of the Judicial bill has been considered at a private meeting of the Committee of Safety. No definite action was taken, but there are very strong insinuations privately made by members of that Committee that some means will be discovered by which another session will be prevented, and provision made for the support of the Courts. It is even said that a programme has already been framed by the managing men, of the following nature: That after the veto of the Judicial bill, and after a resolution of final adjournment shall have been adopted, on the eve, in fact, of adjournment itself, a resolution will be presented

CONTINUING THE APPROPRIATIONS

for the courts on the basis of the existing law, and not containing the proposed omissions or restrictions as to the Election law. That resolution, it is said, could secure a majority of the votes under such circumstances. This plan has not as yet taken definite shape, but the fact that it is talked about in the secret councils of the Steering Committee is of itself an indication that if the Democrats have planted themselves in the last ditch they will come out of it long enough to unconditionally surrender.

In the event of another extra session, the absence of a quorum, if regular business was to be entered upon, would be a very serious one. It is hardly probable that a quorum could be secured until the posse of the Sergeant-at-Arms had been sent to bring in the absent members, and there is hardly money enough in the Contingent Fund to warrant such expense.

BAYARD.

HE IS LIKELY TO WIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The deepest interest was manifested in the Democratic Senatorial caucus held at the Capitol this morning, especially as the silver men had expressed themselves confident of controlling votes enough to secure the acceptance of Mr. Bayard's resignation as Chairman of the Finance Committee. The attendance was the largest yet, every Senator in the city being present, with the exception of Bayard. Senator Kernan, his colleague on the Committee, was in attendance, but took no part in the discussion. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Thurman, Chairman of the Conciliation Committee, who submitted a verbal report of the majority, the latter consisting of Mr. McDonald and himself. The report was to the effect that, after several conferences with Bayard, that gentleman had positively refused to recall his letter of resignation, unless his party associates would desist from further attempts to overrule the action of the Finance Committee on the Warner bill.

Mr. Thurman then

MADE A BRIEF SPEECH.

He counseled harmony and concord, and said he regretted that anything had occurred to disturb the tranquillity of the party. He hoped that in considering the present subject, which was an extremely delicate one, Senators would divest themselves of all prejudice or bias and look only to the interests of the great political organization which would suffer grievously if they acted unwisely.

Thurman spoke in this strain for some time, confining himself entirely to meaningless generalities. He appeared to studiously omit saying anything that might possibly be construed as committing him for or against the acceptance of Bayard's resignation. His expressions on the silver question itself were no clearer. Those who followed Mr. Thurman closely declared afterward that when he sat down it was impossible to say on what side of the question he had spoken, although they had an indistinct recollection that he had in turn

FAVORED ALL SIDES.

As usual with persons who strive to please everybody, Thurman succeeded in pleasing no one. The silver men especially have been all day denouncing him for his treachery to them, and declare that as a trimmer he has no equal in the United States. The supporters of Bayard generally express the greatest contempt for Thurman's weakness in not coming out and taking a bold stand on one side or the other. They say that they would have greatly preferred his positive opposition to the trembling weak-kneed course he pursued to-day.

McDonald, who followed, was more candid than Thurman. He

RECOMMENDED A TRUCE,

and thought that, since Bayard was willing to take no further steps regarding his resignation, it was no more than fair that the friends of the Warner bill should consent to let the measure rest where it was until the next session, particularly as nothing would be gained by taking the bill out of the Committee's hands. He opposed the acceptance of Bayard's resignation or of doing anything that might compel the latter to tender it to the Senate, and strongly urged Senators to drop the whole subject as the best way out of the difficulty.

Saulsbury, of Delaware, who fancied that the eyes of all that little State were upon him, said, in a scolding tone, that his colleague should be treated with courtesy and respect, and he, too, hoped the entire matter would be

TABLED FOR THE SESSION.

Coke, of Texas, indignantly disclaimed any intention of treating Bayard discourteously. He declared, however, that, since Bayard was not in accord with the majority of the Democratic party upon this important question, the Finance Committee ought to be reorganized, and Mr. Bayard's resignation should be accepted. The Warner bill had received 140 out of 147 Democratic votes in the House, and was supported by 32 out of 44 Democratic Senators. With this preponderence of Democratic Representatives in its favor it was not just that Bayard and Mr. Kernan, by their votes, should prevent the bill from even being reported.

Mr. Coke said it was evident that the Finance Committee would have to be remodeled, and for one was of opinion that the sooner it was done the better. It was much better to settle the question now.

MR. GORDON,

of Georgia, in a prepared speech, eulogized Bayard in the highest terms, and said that he, of all Northern Democrats, was entitled to the gratitude of the Southern people for his noble, unselfish, and kind services to them in the last days of reconstruction and Radical misrule. Mr. Gordon advised his Southern brethren not to embarrass their Northern friends by aiding in promoting dissension in the party, for which they would be the greatest sufferers, and counseled all to

BURY THEIR DIFFERENCES

for this session at least.

Mr. Coke, in replying to Gordon, said that some Northern Democrats were willing to have the political co-operation of the South upon sectional issues, but they refused to join them on financial issues. The Southern people were good enough to help the Northern Democrats to elect a Democratic President, but if they attempted to do so upon other than a sectional issue then they would be charged with attempting to destroy the party. Mr. Coke, warming up to his subject, stated that he proposes to raise other than sectional issues, questions which would not keep the people of the South on trial. He regarded the financial issue as

GOOD ONLY TO BEGIN WITH.

He gave notice that in the future he would ignore all leadership on sectional questions, and would devote himself to the making of issues that would divide the people in each of the States, and thus crush out sectionalism.

Mr. Coke's remarks produced a decided sensation, and, without reaching a conclusion, the caucus adjourned until to-morrow.

There is little doubt that the motion to lay the entire subject on the table will prevail. Coke, however, is determined to call up his resolution at the first opportunity, and will make a speech on the occasion.

THE CAUCUS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The Senate Democratic caucus this morning received from Messrs. Thurman, McDonald, and Garland a verbal report of the fruitless result of their efforts to effect an arrangement with Senator Bayard for the withdrawal of his resignation of the Finance Committee Chairmanship, and for an agreement on his part to allow the Warner Silver bill to be reported back for action by the Senate in advance of its completed consideration by the Committee. Judge Thurman, in behalf of the Committee, reported also that Senator Kernan was alike inflexible in his determination to adhere to his vote in the Finance Committee in favor of postponing action upon the Silver bill until next winter.

Senators Thurman and McDonald, after stating the details of the efforts made by the Committee to bring about some harmonious arrangement, proceeded to make brief speeches

OF A CONCILIATORY NATURE,

each counseling that Bayard's resignation should not be accepted. Mr. McDonald took the ground, too, that the caucus should drop the whole subject of the Silver bill.

Mr. Garland thought the resignation should be accepted and the bill brought before the Senate and passed.

Mr. Coke then spoke at considerable length and with much earnestness, contending that Bayard's resignation

OUGHT TO BE ACCEPTED

and the Finance Committee immediately reorganized to accord with the views of the majority of the Democratic Senators on the silver question. He insisted that no one man ought to be allowed to obstruct the will of an overwhelming majority of his party in Congress. The Silver bill should be reported for the prompt action of the Senate, and if, to obtain an opportunity for action upon it, a change in the membership of the Committee be necessary, that change should be made at once, for sooner or later it would have to be made.

Gen. Gordon replied to Senator Coke in a speech which is described on all hands as one of great fervor and eloquence. He said the question before the caucus had both a personal and a political aspect. The acceptance of Senator Bayard's resignation would be in effect

A CENSURE UPON THAT GENTLEMAN,

and the adoption of the Coke resolution would be similarly construed. He was therefore opposed to either proposition. Although as loyal to the silver cause as any other man living, he would not do anything to strike down a man like Bayard. He knew he could speak for every man in Georgia, and he believed he could speak for every Southerner, when he said that a shaft transfixing Bayard's heart would give a pang to every Southern heart, for throughout all their troubles, and trials, and oppressions since the close of the War Bayard had been the truest of true. In the next place, as a political matter, he thought nothing could be gained, but much could be lost by the proposed action. The bare possibility of sowing dissension in the party at this time should be enough to make the caucus pause and reflect, and upon reflection it would certainly be perceived that there could be nothing gained by striking a blow which would reach,

NOT BAYARD ALONE,

but the great body of true and loyal Democrats who agreed with him in his financial views, and who were in unison with the rest of their party on greater and more important questions. In this connection Senator Gordon counseled his party friends to take pattern by the Republicans, who were also divided on the financial question, but who stood in solid phalanx on every other. Besides these considerations, he pointed out that there is no certainty of obtaining a majority vote for final passage, even if it be brought before the Senate, and that the only result of forcing action upon it (aside from a prolongation of the session) might prove to be a loading of the Democratic Senate with an alleged responsibility for its defeat.

SENATOR SAULSBURY

made a few remarks complimentary to his colleague, and in opposition to the acceptance of the resignation, and Senator Voorhees then took the floor. but he was cut off soon after commencing his remarks by the arrival of the hour for the assemblage of the Senate, and consequent termination of the caucus meeting.

An adjournment was taken until to-morrow, and the whole subject went over without action.

The indications are very strong that the caucus will to-morrow decline to accept Bayard's resignation, and that it will also then be determined by a large majority to leave the Silver bill in the hands of the Finance Committee until next winter.

INHARMONIOUS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The Democrats of the House were in a bad humor to-day. The dissensions which exist within the party manifested themselves in violence of temper and acerbity of speech. Warner, the author of the Silver bill, wandered about the House and the Capitol building like a perturbed spirit. The Democracy shared in his unrest. Brought up against a dead-wall by the folly of their own leader, they are unwilling to butt their heads against it, or to turn back. This spirit was exhibited in the proceedings of the House from the beginning to the end.

The first subject considered was the conference report on the Supplementary Sundry Civil bill, which was finally agreed to. Then came the report of the Appropriations Committee on the Senate amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was finally accepted, but not until after the Chairman of the Committee had had

A SHARP CONTEST

with the dissatisfied members of his own party. The dissatisfaction was represented by Townshend, of Illinois, who assailed the Committe for not having forced the Senate to reduce the salaries of its employes, there bing a difference of from 20 to 40 per cent in the salaries paid to the employes of the Senate and House for the same class of work. The trouble is that the Democrats in their great pretensions of economy cut down the salaries of many of the employes of the House below living rates. The Senate, when it was Republican, refused to consent to a similar reduction as regards its own employes. The same state of things exists, now that the Senate is Democratic. The Senators quite sharply tell their Democratic associates in the House that the Senate salaries are right, and that, if the House dislikes it and wants equality, they would do well to put the salaries of their employes

BACK TO WHERE THEY WERE.

Because the Appropriations Committee had not succeeded in bulldozing the Senate into a surrender of this question, Townshend, of Illinois, representing a very considerable discontented faction, arraigned the Committee, but his opposition was finally overcome. There was one amendment proposed by the Committee which, strangely enough, did not excite any considerable opposition. It was the amendment by which it is proposed to give every Senator and member $125 additional nominally for stationery and newspapers, practically to be converted into cash, as a perquisite. The original design of the law was that the allowance of $125 should cover the full term of

A CONGRESS OF TWO YEARS.

That sum would doubtless purchase double the amount of stationery actually used by most members, as they are able to purchase it at the stationery-rooms of the two Houses at the actual cost as purchased from the wholesaler. After a while this allowance was presumed to be made for every session instead of for the whole Congress; and now the Democrats, as greedy for the last dollar which they can appropriate to themselves as they are enthusiastic in reducing the wages of clerks, laborers, and charwomen, put an amendment voting themselves $125 each for the extra session. This takes some $48,000 from the Treasury. Of course it was passed, and there was no recorded vote on the question.

There seldom is on matters of that sort. The Legislative bill, with the new matter in it, now goes to the Senate for concurrence or non-concurrence, and the difference between the two Houses will probably be speedily settled by a Committee of Conference.

IN THE HOUSE.

SOME LIVELY TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—A large part of the day was occupied in the House by a two hours' speech from Mr. McLane, of Maryland, on a bill reported from the so-called Civil-Service Committee, which professes to be in the interest of Civil-Service reform. A greater humbug never proceeded even from a Democratic committee. It proposes to absolutely prevent Federal officeholders from contributing money for political purposes, no matter whether these contributions proceed from the salary received from the Government or from their independent means. This was met with the statement of Calhoun, that the money received by a Government employe was his own money, to be disposed of as he saw fit. McLane made no reply to this. His speech was a fussy, heated tirade against the Republicans, and he made such vigorous denunciation of every Republican member as a class that his words finally had to be taken down. There will be more heard on this subject if the session lasts long enough, as the Republicans are to keep the bill in the morning hour.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT

was made to bring up the test-oath repeal proposition, but the Republicans opposed it, inasmuch as practically the same proposition already is contained in the Judicial Appropriation bill, and the Republicans prevented consideration by breaking a quorum, and the House adjourned.

It is a very simple matter to break a quorum nowadays. Indeed, on all the votes to-day there was not a quorum in the House, counting every member present of both parties. It is doubtful whether there is a quorum in the city, including all of both parties. There are sixty-five Democratic absentees.

A LIVELY TALK.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The House resumed consideration in the morning hour of the bill prohibiting political assessments.

Mr. Conger opposed the bill as an infamous political proposition. It was the most infamous attack ever made on a political party in the House. He expressed, in conclusion, the hope (sarcastically) that he had said nothing in the least offensive to the other side. [Laughter.]

Mr. Acklen—Everything that you say is generally offensive.

Mr. Conger (contemptuously)—Ah! the gentleman from Louisiana has expressed an opinion of my remarks.

Mr. Acklen (defiantly)—He has, and will maintain it.

Mr. Conger—I am very grateful to the gentleman for disagreeing with me. It will raise me in the estimation of my constituents, and of all Northern gentlemen.

Mr. McLane replied to Mr. Conger, and said that if he had ever been disposed to have any respect for the political professions of the gentleman from Michigan, or of his political associates, he might be somewhat surprised at the manner in which this bill had been received by him (Conger) and them. Whatever of political prestige and power the Republican party had arose from the very corruption which it had fastened upon the country from the illicit and improper use or abuse of Federal patronage, so that he was not surprised at the opposition made to the bill. If it had not been for the political abuses practiced by the Republican party in that direction it would not to-day have possession of the Executive of the country; and yet the gentleman from Michigan turned his face to the Democratic side of the House and talked about

INFAMOUS PROPOSITIONS.

If he (McLane) could find in the whole political life of the President of the United States (so called, as gentlemen were in the habit of styling him) one political trick more honorable than another, it was his professed desire to reform the public service. He had listened in amazement to the claim of political virtue made on the other side, for never had there been a political party in the country so far removed beyond the right to make such a claim. Great in enormity even beyond the fraud of the Electoral Commission (monstrous as that fraud was) was the habitual political corruption which the Republican party had fastened upon the country.

Mr Conger said that he had endeavored to express his idea of this caucus bill as the most infamous measure ever presented by a political party.

Mr. Hostetter—It is not a caucus bill.

Mr. Conger (incredulously)—Why, sir, not a Democrat in this House has ever dared to breathe without caucus permission. No Democrat goes in or out, eats, drinks, or sleeps (laughter) without permission of the caucus. The country knows it, and he is a bold man who denies it.

Mr. Hostetter—I deny it.

Mr. Conger—Then the gentleman is a bold man. [Laughter.] That this is an infamous measure is not denied, and dare not be denied, by any man who circles around the point of sanity (laughter) and pretends to be within its influence. What does the bill do? It prevents any free citizen who holds any office under the Government contributing in any way, by money, by labor, by stump speech, to carry out his political views.

IS NOT THAT INFAMOUS?

There are 130,000 disabled soldiers claimants for pensions to whom this law would apply, and who would be prohibited even from circulating posters for a political meeting. I call it infamous. If I could think of a word more damning [laughter] I would use it, but no such word occurs to me. [Jeers on the Democratic side.] Do gentlemen on that side cry "Bah"? Have I found the lost sheep? [Laughter.] Do you think that you can fetter the free people of the North by such an infamous law as this? Do you think that such a law could be enforced in a Northern State? It is an infamous law against the rights of the people. When the gentleman from Maryland (McLane) attacks the Republican party he does us in the Northern States a benefit that he wots not of. We are grateful to him for it. He and other members on that side who represent the Solid South are doing more than they know of to make a North so solid, so invincible, so unyielding, that, when the ides of November come again for an election for this House, the supporters of the Southern Rebellion and Southern secession will be in a hopeless minority here, and the people shall again rule, and justice shall again return to these halls, and no more such infamous bills as this will be reported. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McLane said the gentleman from Michigan made a great mistake about the bill. It in no wise invaded the rights of the people North or South. It was intended to deal with one great source of political corruption.

Mr. Dunnell—When the Democratic party was in power, did it ever propose to pass such a bill?

Mr. McLane—When we get into power again—

Mr. Dunnell—That is too far in the future. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. McLane—When we get into power again, if you put this law on the statute-book, we will be obliged to follow it.

Mr. Dunnell—You will

REPEAL IT AT THE FIRST SESSION.

Mr. McLane proceeded to argue that no greater source of corruption existed in this country than that of assessment of officeholders. It was the meanest vice he had ever heard of in morals to tax the officeholder for what the gentleman from Michigan (Conger) and every other man who entered public life ought to take out of his own pocket. He asserted that $5,000 had been sent into the State of Michigan by the National Executive Republican Committee. How much had gone into the district of the gentleman from Michigan (Conger)?

Mr. Conger—Not a cent.

Mr. McLane thought that perhaps the gentleman dare not avow it, because he knew that no man ought to hold a seat on the floor in the procuring of which any money had been used. He explained, in answer to questions, that the bill did not intend to apply and did not apply to the pensioners of the Government, but did apply to all the great contractors with the Government who had been assessed for the past fifteen years. The gentleman must have done himself great injustice when he talked about interference with something that he wanted to do. Though he (McLane) had never given the slightest consideration to the professions of political rectitude and morality, yet this was the first time he had ever heard a man glorying in his own shame and infamy. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Never before had he heard, either a Republican or Democrat, stand up and avow himself the champion and defender of political corruption and vice. On the contrary, he had never known a man so mean, so bad, so politically corrupt, that he did not want to wash his skirts clean of such political corruption. The gentleman was blinded by his own partisanship and passion, and was like a mad bull when a red flag was flaunted in his face. When that gentleman said

the act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State. On this Mr. Conkling took the floor, and began to question Mr. Withers as to the exact meaning of the words "police force." He wished to ascertain whether the President was prohibited by this proviso from ordering troops to preserve the peace or to suppress violence. Mr. Withers was not disposed to commit himself, and the ingenuity of Conkling failed to extort an opinion.

Mr. Voorhees came to Mr. Withers' rescue, and changed the topic by getting up a lively discussion with Mr. Carpenter on a Wisconsin law which

FORBIDS MILITIA PARADES ON ELECTION-DAYS.

Mr. Blaine asked Mr. Voorhees if he had ever seen troops at the polls. Mr. Voorhees replied that he had in 1864. The Massachusetts Sixtieth, Col. West, was at Indianapolis, and two companies were sent into his district. Blaine said that the Democrats had created a case which does not exist. There are over 40,000 polling-places in the United States, and the bill limits the enlisted men to 25,000, including Indian scouts. This would give about one soldier for two polling-places. He hoped that while the soldiers were kept away, Congress would also keep away companies of Red-Shirt men armed from United States arsenals, and he offered an amendment providing that any person who shall carry deadly weapons at the polls, openly or secretly, when a member of Congress is to be chosen, shall be

SUBJECT TO FINE AND IMPRISONMENT.

Mr. McDonald wanted to know why that Massachusetts regiment was sent to Indianapolis. Mr. Windom replied that he could inform him. Mr. Windom then read a copy of one of the reports by Jacob Thompson, Confederate Agent in Canada, showing how he had the "Sons of Liberty" organized in Indiana at considerable expense, and without results beneficial to the Confederates. When it was borne in mind, however, that the agitation thus created at the North made it necessary to withdraw 60,000 troops from the front, the investment was a good one. The Massachusetts regiment was sent to Indiana because of the revolutionary spirit manifested by some of her citizens.

Mr. Beck showed by a report made to the Legislature of Kentucky in 1866, by a special Committee, that in 1865 United States soldiers interfered with elections. While he was speaking, after 6 o'clock, an adjournment was carried, Mr. Withers giving notice that he shall expect the Senate to pass the bill before an adjournment to-morrow evening.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—In the Senate this morning the Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Withers explained its provisions.

A debate arose on the fourth section, which provides that when a vacancy occurs in the office of a Professor of the French language or that of the Spanish language in the Military Academy both offices shall cease, and the remaining one of the two Professors shall be Professor of Modern Languages, and thereafter there shall be in the Academy only one Professor of Modern Languages.

After the debate the section was temporarily passed over, and the reading of the bill proceeded with.

The Committee amendment to strike out the section providing that graduates of the Military Academy in 1879 and 1880 shall be eligible to reviews in which case they shall be eligible to appointment in the army for two years, was agreed to.

The Committee amendment to add the following as an eighth section was agreed to: "That proviso that Sec. 1,151 of the Revised Statutes be and the same is hereby repealed."

The proviso is as follows:

Provided, That no promotion shall be made to fill any vacancy in said corps (Engineer Corps) above the rank of Colonel.

The Committee amendments having been agreed to, Mr. Carpenter moved to add the following to the eighth section:

Provided, Further, that all laws that forbid promotion in the army are hereby repealed.

Adopted.

Mr. Windom moved to strike out the clause relating to Professorships in the Military Academy mentioned above in the words "and the remaining one of the two Professors shall be a Professor of modern languages."

Adopted.

Mr. Carpenter said this would

ABOLISH BOTH PROFESSORSHIPS

upon the death of one of the Professors. He though this whole section aimed at one man, and disliked that method of attack. He moved to strike out the fourth section.

After a long debate, Mr. Carpenter's amendment was rejected,—yeas, 19; nays, 30,—not a party vote.

Messrs. Beck, Davis (W. Va.), and Windom were appointed members of the Conference Committee upon the disagreeing amendments of the two Houses to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Carpenter moved to add to the fourth section the following words: "Provided that this section shall not apply to the case of any Professor now serving at said Academy."

He understood that Profs. Wheeler and Michie were to be hurt by this clause.

After extended debate, the amendment was adopted,—yeas, 28; nays, 23,—not a party vote.

Mr. Cameron moved to proceed to consider executive business. Lost.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Withers, who had charge of the bill, to explain the meaning of that part of Sec. 5, formerly known as Sec. 6, which says no part of the money appropriated shall be paid for subsistence, etc., of any portion of the army "to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State." Would it continue to be lawful for the President and authorities to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to keep the peace at the polls?

Mr. Withers said if the troops could be used to keep the peace at the polls in any other manner than as a police force the bill would not prevent such use.

Mr. Conkling said he asked because it had apparently been attempted to give the idea in another place that the bill only prevented the army from being used as a civil police force, but it seemed to be pretty generally understood that the real intent was to prevent the President from using the army to execute the laws of the United States and to preserve the peace. He did not intend to speak against the bill at length now, but moved the following amendment: At the end of Sec. 5 add these words: "Except in aid of the civil authorities."

Mr. Voorhees asked Mr. Conkling whether he was in favor of using the army at the polls on election-day.

Mr. Conkling replied that he was in favor of executing the laws when necessary by the aid of the military power on all days and at all places, including places where polls are held at elections on election-day.

Mr. Voorhees—Does the Senator think we have a law at this time,—a law authorizing the President to interpose the army at the polls?

Mr. Conkling said there was more than one provision authorizing and requiring the President to see to it that the laws are faithfully executed

AT ALL TIMES AND PLACES.

Mr. Voorhees said he asked the question to see how much harmony there was in the Republican party. A leader of the party elsewhere had lately said in reply to the same inquiry, "I think we have not, that we never had it, and that we never ought to have it in time of peace."

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Voorhees if he was in favor of that proposition himself.

Mr. Voorhees answered that he would not vote for this bill to save his own life if he supposed it allowed any President to surround the ballot-box and interpose troops to control elections on election-day. We say we will not allow the use of troops to keep the peace at the polls, and we do it because we have faith in the capacity of the people to preserve the peace themselves.

Mr. Carpenter asked Mr. Voorhees if the people are any more capable of keeping the peace on election-day than on any other day.

Mr. Voorhees said they were, in one sense. All the people were out on that day for a good purpose, and, though the bad class were out too, the good element prevailed.

In further remarks Mr. Voorhees said he had not intended at any time during the session to vote money to allow troops to be used to control elections. He denied there had been any misunderstanding between himself and the Senator from Ohio on this subject, as alleged in some newspapers.

Mr. Blaine said he did not suppose any one wanted to renew the debate had before on these provisions. The absurdity was that we were legislating to remedy an evil that did not exist. He would at least give an opportunity to have fair play in the bill by offering the following amendment, which is substantially the same as the one offered by him to the first Army Appropriation bill, and which he supported by the same line of argument as he then used. At the end of Sec. 5 add the words, "Provided, however, that any person who shall carry a deadly weapon of any kind, openly or concealed, at the polls of any election for Representative in Congress shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, or with imprisonment for a period of not less than six months or more than five years, or with both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court."

Mr. Voorhees having spoken of three Massachusetts regiments who interfered with the elections in Indiana in 1864, Mr. Blaine said there must have been something extraordinary about those troops. He had heard of them ever since as having troubled

NEARLY EVERY PLACE IN INDIANA.

Mr. McDonald read a letter from an eye-witness of a certain transaction at Indianapolis, tending to show that the Massachusetts troops were not mythical.

A long discussion ensued.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Voorhees why he supposed the troops were there.

Mr. Voorhees said he believed it was to recruit Indiana negroes to fill up Massachusetts regiments.

Mr. Windom read a long report of Jacob Thompson to the Confederate Government about the "Sons of Liberty" in Indiana, indicating, according to Windom, that these Massachusetts troops were sent into Indiana to suppress that treasonable organization, and succeeded in hindering their operations.

Mr. Windom suggested that all the Rebellion records should be read.

Mr. McDonald replied to Mr. Windom. He denied that Thompson's letter proved anything, or had anything to do with this question, and denounced any assertion that threw doubt upon the loyalty of Indiana. Every county of that State furnished its full quota of Union troops.

Mr. Beck read affidavits going to prove military interference at the polls in 1855.

Mr. Withers said he would endeavor to secure a vote on the pending bill before adjournment to-morrow.

Adjourned.

EXPLANATION.

A SINGULAR MISCONCEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The recent article in the Chicago *News*, based originally upon a Washington dispatch to THE TRIBUNE, is founded upon a singular misconception of facts. The article relates to resumption and to the payment of interest at the Chicago Sub-Treasury. In it it is stated that coin is paid for interest at that office only upon 10-40 bonds, and that the face of the 10-40s reads that the interest is payable in coin at any Sub-Treasury in the United States. Now, as a matter of fact, nothing is said in the 10-40 bonds or 10-40 coupons as to whether the interest upon that loan is payable in coin or currency. Neither is anything said as to where the interest is payable. The following is the form of the $1,000 coupon of the 10-40 bond:

It is hereby certified that the United States of America is indebted unto —— or bearer in the sum of $1,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 28th day of February, 1874, and payable on the 1st day of March, 1904, inclusive, at 5 per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of September and March in each year upon the presentation of the proper coupon hereunto annexed.

The above, as to the points in question, is the form of all 10-40 bonds, registered and coupon.

The following is the circular issued by the Treasury Department upon which payments are made:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1879.—SIR: By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury herewith find registered interest upon United States bonds payable at your office upon schedules furnished from this Department. Shall be paid by you in coin or United States notes, as desired by the payee. All matured coupons of the United States, and checks issued in payment of interest upon registered bonds by law payable in coin, will be paid by the Assistant Treasurer in New York in coin or in lawful money, as desired by the payee; but you are authorized, when desired, to pay in lawful money all such coupons or interest checks at your office. Very respectfully,

JAMES GILFILLAN,
Treasurer of the United States.

HAZEN-STANLEY.

THE FINDINGS OF THE RECENT COURT-MARTIAL APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The proceedings and findings of the court-martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley and Col. W. B. Hazen, of which Gen. Hancock was President, were made public to-day. The Court found Stanley guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced him to be admonished in general orders by the General of the Army. Gen. Sherman, on reviewing the findings of the Court, says:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the General Court-Martial in the case of Col. D. S. Stanley are approved. Col. Stanley will resume command of his regiment. The General Court-Martial convened by General Orders No. 66, of March 20, 1879, is hereby dissolved, the members and military witnesses, including Col. Hazen, will resume their respective posts of duty.

In reviewing voluminous records of this case, the General of the Army affirms the judgment of the Court that Col. Stanley, in writing to Col. Hazen, then abroad, the threatening letter of Sept. 6, 1877, and afterward in allowing the publication of the essence in the New York *Times*, committed a breach of discipline. He had a perfect right to prefer charges and specifications, which he had done from New York on the 6th of July, 1877, but when advised that the President of the United States had considered them and had decided that the best interests of the service would not be advanced by a General Court-Martial, it was his plain duty to have submitted gracefully.

The law officer of the Government have decided that the United States cannot arraign for trial any officer for offenses committed more than two years before the order for the assembling of the Court. For this reason the charges against Col. Hazen cannot be inquired into by a General Court-Martial, so that this trial and judgment must stand as the final decision of all matters raised in the controversy.

Both parties will be careful that the service be not injured by a revival of this subject.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE FREEPORT POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The following letter explains the result of the recent investigation of the Freeport, Ill., Post-Office:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF MAIL DEPREDATIONS, OFFICE OF CHIEF SPECIAL AGENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1879.—*Gen. D. McKinzie, Postmaster at Freeport, Ill.*: I am directed by the Postmaster-General to say to you that the report of Special Agent James E. Stuart upon the charges recently preferred against you has been received and fully considered. The Special Agent reports the charges as not sustained by evidence, and his recommendations, which are forwarded to you, are approved, and the matter dismissed from notice. Very respectfully,

DAVID B. PARKER,
Chief Special Agent.

THE JUDICIAL BILL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The Democratic members of the House Appropriations Committee held a conference after adjournment to-day for the purpose of agreeing upon a plan of procedure on the bill making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the Government, which was amended and passed by the Senate yesterday and referred to the House Committee to-day. The members of the Committee are authority for the statement that the majority will recommend non-concurrence in the second section of the bill as amended by the Senate, and will submit that section in a modified form, and ask for the appointment of a conference committee. There will be a special meeting of the Committee to consider this measure to-morrow.

COMMERCE.

The session of the House Commerce Committee to-day was devoted entirely to the further consideration of the proposition authorizing the Sub-Committee to inquire and report wherein the existing laws can be so amended as to afford relief to the commercial interests of the country, and Chairman Reagan was finally instructed to offer a resolution at the first opportunity requesting an appropriation to carry out the resolution on this subject which was adopted by the House on the 4th inst. It was proposed to-day that this Sub-Committee should also hear testimony with regard to the Inter-State Commerce bill, and this will probably be the final determination reached, providing that the necessary appropriation shall be allowed by the House.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—The bill to amend the act of 1793 for the enrolling and licensing of vessels in the coasting trade was again taken up.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to appoint a Board of Inquirers to consider the feasibility of erecting a bridge over or piercing a tunnel under Detroit River.

HOUSE.

Mr. Atkins reported back the Legislative Appropriation bill and the amendments thereto, with a report recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others.

The report was agreed to.

The Judicial Expenses bill was received from the Senate and referred to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. Acklen, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the survey of the Mississippi near Lake Concordia, Louisiana, in order to fix protect the harbors of Natchez and Vidalia. Passed.

Mr. Atkins submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the joint resolution repealing certain clauses of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill approved March 3, 1879. The report was agreed to.

The House took up as unfinished business the Senate bill in relation to juries.

Mr. Herbert, who has charge of the bill, tried to get the Republican side of the House to agree upon a plan for disposing of the bill, but was met by the objection that as the principle of the bill was embodied in the Judicial Appropriation bill, no action could be taken until that bill was finally disposed of.

Thereupon Mr. Herbert moved the previous question on the passage of the bill, and the Republicans resorted to their favorite strategy of declining to vote, and so leaving the house, technically, without a quorum.

After various roll-calls, further proceedings for the call of the House were dispensed with.

A Conference Committee consisting of Messrs. Atkins, Blount, and Baker was appointed on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The attempt to have action taken on the bill in relation to juries was made, and again resisted, and after about two hours spent in the struggle, it was abandoned by some Democrats, and the House adjourned.

DR. ELLIOT COUES.

A Valuable English Compliment to an American Scientist.

Some forty of the most eminent scientists of England have united in a memorial to Dr. Elliot Coues, of the United States Army, asking him to visit that country and prosecute there his valuable contributions to Zoology and Ornithology. The memorial is a high compliment to the American, and the names attached to it give an assurance of its unusual value. Addressing Dr. Coues, the memorial reads:

We, the undersigned, beg leave to express our high appreciation of the "Bibliographical Appendix" to your work, "Birds of the Colorado Valley," being No. 11 of the Miscellaneous Publications of the United States Geological Survey of the Territories, under the charge of Dr. Hayden. And at the same time we wish to place on record our gratitude to that gentleman, and to the authorities of the Department to which you are attached, for the liberality they have shown in granting you permission to stay at Washington for the completion of this and other important works upon which you have now been so long and so usefully engaged.

The want of indexes to the ever-increasing mass of Zoological literature has long been felt by all workers in every department of that science; but the enormous labor of compilation has hitherto deterred many from undertaking a task so appalling. It is with no small satisfaction that we recognize your readiness to devote yourself to work of this nature. Moreover, we feel justified in hoping that, should the installment now published in the volume above named be enlarged in a similar manner so as to include a complete Bibliography of Ornithology, this branch of science will possess an index to its writings, perhaps more complete as to its scope and contents than any kindred subject of similar extent.

An undertaking of this sort is beset with formidable difficulties. Not only is its extent enormous, and the works relating to the subject widely scattered through many libraries, public and private; but the qualifications of a good bibliographer are not easily to be found united in one person. Its application and industry must be untiring, and he must be thoroughly conversant with the art of Bibliography. In addition to these requirements, in a case like the present an equally thorough knowledge of the subject under consideration is indispensable. You happily combine all these qualifications; your industry has long been approved; your knowledge of books is evident from what you have now put before us; your knowledge of Ornithology has long been known to us. We can well believe that the libraries of your own country are better stored than any others with works relating to the Ornithology of North America, and that, therefore, the "List of Faunal Publications Relating to North American Ornithology" could be nowhere better prepared than in Washington; but, when the Ornithological literature of the whole world has to be examined, it seems to us almost indispensable that the older libraries of Europe, and especially of England, France, Italy, Germany, and Holland, should be consulted, if one of the chief merits of your work is to be maintained, viz.: The consultation at first-hand by yourself of every work mentioned therein.

This brings us to one of the chief objects of this memorial, which is to express our sincere hope that the time and means will be found you to prosecute in Europe the great undertaking you have commenced so well, and bring it to a successful conclusion. Should the authorities who preside over the department to which you belong,—and especially the Surgeon-General of the United States Army,—who have hitherto so liberally granted you facilities for the scientific work you have performed, be disposed to furnish you with these means of perfecting your undertaking, we are convinced that it will reflect great credit to them and the country to which you belong. We on our part, so far as England is concerned, are ready not only to welcome a brother-ornithologist, but also to render you every assistance in our power.

W. H. Flower, F. R. S., etc., President of the Zoological Society of London; T. H. Huxley, Sec. R. S.; Charles Darwin, F. R. S.; St. Geo. Mivart, F. R. S., Sec. L. S.; Alfred R. Wallace; A. Guenther, F. R. S., Keeper of the Department of Zoology, British Museum; Philip Lutley Sclater, M. A., Ph. D., F. R. S., Secretary to the Zoological Society of London; Alfred Newton, F. R. S., V. P. Z. S., Professor of Zoology in the University of Cambridge; H. B. Tristram, F. R. S.; Osbert Salvin, M. A., F. R. S., Editor of "The Ibis"; F. Du Cane Godman, Secretary of the British Ornithologists' Union; Henry Seebohm, Edward R. Alston; R. Bowdler Sharpe, British Museum; H. E. Dresser; J. H. Harting, F. L. S., Editor of "The Zoologist"; A. H. Godwin-Austen, Lieutenant-Colonel; W. H. Hudleston; E. W. H. Holdsworth; J. H. Gurney, President of the Norwich Museum; H. J. Elwes; John Van Voorst; William Bower; J. Cordeaux; W. B. Tegetmeier, Charles W. Shepherd; C. Bygrave Wharton; Charles A. Wright, F. L. S.; L. Howard Irby; G. E. Shelley; Henry T. Wharton, M. A. Oxon.; H. W. Feilden, late Naturalist Arctic Exp., 1875-'76; H. S. Marks, R. A.; A. H. Haworth, M. A., F. R. S.; Prosecutor to the Zoological Society; W. K. Parker, F. R. S., F. Z. S., etc.; John Gould, F. R. S., etc.; Hy. Stevenson, F. L. S., Hon. Secretary Norwich Museum.

BULLY!

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—The Nevada Bank has closed out its last trade dollars at par, gold

Feeling Servants in England.

A very onerous peculiarity of English society is the universal custom of feeing the servants at any house at which an entertainment is given. After a dinner party a gentleman will find a liveried servant at his elbow to aid him in putting on his coat. When the customery shilling has been offered and accepted, flunkey No. 1 disappears and flunkey No. 2 advances with the victim's hat. Another shilling and another retreat and up comes No. 3 with the guest's umbrella, to be succeeded by No. 4, who rushes out to call a cab or to look after the carriage. At balls the tariff is less severe, as only the functionares in the dressing-rooms claim to be paid. But a visitor at an English country-house has his purse pretty well depleted before departing. In that case half a crown is the smallest douceur that can with propriety be tendered, and, as all the personnel of the establishment is on hand to wish the departing traveler good-by, there are always some six or seven on hand to claim a fee. So important is this outside source of profit considered by English servants that a very common question to be asked by a footman of his future master, when in treaty for an engagement, is, "Do you entertain much?" An answer in the negative is pretty sure to put a stop to the negotiations.

Merited Punishment.

In Stockholm and other Swedish cities, the police now arrest men who are accustomed to annoy and insult women in the streets and places of public resort. Such offenders are made to pay a fine of 25 kroner (about $7), and their name, residence, and profession are published in all the journals, under the head of "Disturbers of the Peace of Women."

Not Unlike the Average Public Reader.

Poughkeepsie Eagle.

A lady in this city is in the habit of reading to her children for half an hour before they go to sleep. She has a pet parrot, and now and then Polly takes a notion to feed, and continues for fifteen minutes at a time, with intervals for coughing. No one can understand a word the bird says.

Servant-Girls.

An English newspaper, commenting on the annoyances with servant-girls, describes America as a country "where the 'domestic-service' difficulty assumes proportions as far beyond our little troubles of the same kind here in England as the volume of the Mississippi is beyond that of the Thames."

Poison in Wall-Paper.

The *Sanitary Record* says that diseases of the eye are often distinctly traceable to arsenical poisoning in wall-paper.

FOREIGN.

An Alarming Crisis in Turkish Ministerial Circles.

Threatening Letters Addressed to the Sultan from Various Sources.

The British Ambassador Endeavoring to Harmonize Matters.

Condition and Position of the Pedestrians in the International Contest.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Markets.

TURKEY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—Confusion amounting to a crisis prevails in Ministerial circles. It is reported that Kheiredin Pasha, Grand Vizier, will resign, and Said Pasha assume the Vizierate, temporarily, to pave the way for the return to power of Mahmoud Nedjine, formerly Kuran as the tool of Russia. The British Ambassador is endeavoring to prevent Mahmoud's return. It is also reported that Midhat Pasha will receive permission to come to Constantinople. Fuad Pasha has denounced Osman Pasha's administration of the War-Office.

THE GREEK BOUNDARY.

It is thought Caratheodori Pasha and Muriff Effendi will be shortly appointed Ottoman Commissioners to settle the Greek boundary question.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

A hostile demonstration is apprehended at Philippopolis when the Prince of Bulgaria is installed at Sofia. Several superior functionaries and a deputation from various Roumelian towns will go to Sofia to attend the ceremony and congratulate the Prince.

GENERAL DISTRUST.

LONDON, June 17.—A Constantinople dispatch says it is asserted on the one hand that Mahmoud Nedjin Pasha has already been sent for, and on the other hand that the Sultan hesitates to accept Khaireddin Pasha's tendered resignation, although desirous of banishing him, because he fears Khaireddin will cabal with Osman Pasha and Sheik-ul-Islam. Threatening documents against the Sultan were circulated Monday. The guards of the palace have been increased. Numerous arrests have been made, including several servants of Prince Youssouff Izzeddin, the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF THE MEN.

LONDON, June 17.—At 3 o'clock this morning the score stood: Weston, 127 miles 3½ laps; Brown, 126 miles, 6¾ laps; Harding, 70 miles; Ennis, 70 miles 4 laps. Weston performance was so creditable at this stage of the contest as to excite the admiration of the spectators. For the first time in his remarkable pedestrian career on this side of the Atlantic he put himself in condition by thoroughly training a month, during which time he had special running practice. He has run considerably thus far.

At noon to-day the scores of the pedestrians were: Brown, 168 miles; Weston, 163 miles; Harding, 89 miles; Ennis, 86 miles.

At 9:30 Ennis had made only 73 miles.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the score was: Brown, 182 miles; Weston, 175; Ennis, 100; Harding, 91.

The feature of the walking-match to-day was the reappearance of Ennis, who, it was thought, had permanently retired. He came on the track just after 9, looking and feeling thoroughly refreshed by his sixteen hours' rest. He has entirely recovered from the sickness he complained of yesterday, and is now going splendidly. Harding reappeared on the track at 2:42 this afternoon, after thirteen hours' rest.

THIS MORNING.

LONDON, JUNE 18—5 a. m.—At 3 o'clock this morning the score stood: Brown, 227; Weston, 220; Ennis, 140; Harding, 109.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, June 17.—The *Mark Lane Express'* weekly review of the grain trade says: "The weather the past week was unsettled, and wheat discolored. The grain trade has little changed. Deliveries of English wheat at the principal country markets are falling off, while at Mark Lane offerings were light, bidding flat, and lower prices would have been necessary to effect sales of any but the choicest parcels. But growers were firm in spite of the improvement in the appearance of the home crop, and there has been little pressure to sell. The foreign imports have been considerable, Friday's return showing the arrival of 41,180 quarters, which

WEIGHED UPON THE TRADE

and render d sales difficult except in such qualities as the present needs justified. The requirements of the country millers kept sellers occupied, and prevented any depreciation of value.

Barley quiet, both malting and grinding sorts. Oats receded slightly under the pressure of the supplies, but the temporary scarcity of maize on the spot enabled sellers to obtain very full prices for both round and flat corn.

Arrivals of wheat and maize at ports of call were more liberal the past week. Wheat met with a dragging sale off the coast

AT UNALTERED PRICES,

while maize was dull.

Forward wheat and maize have been offered daily in moderate quantities. Prices unchanged. The demand for both is quiet, and there was no speculative inquiry. Sales of English wheat last week, 44,546 quarters, at 41 shillings 4 pence, against 22,994 quarters at 47 shillings 10 pence for the corresponding period the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 7, 925,054 hundred weights of wheat and 138,366 hundred weights of flour."

RUSSIA.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—The Receiver's office in Cherson, Southern Russia, was undermined, and robbed of a million and a half of rubles.

FLOOD IN POLAND.

WARSAW, June 17.—Seven bridges on the Warsaw & Vienna Railway have been carried away by floods. Traffic was interrupted.

KAUFFMANN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—Gen. Kauffmann has arrived here.

WILL NOT CONSENT.

LONDON, June 17.—It is understood that the Great Powers are not prepared to allow Bulgaria to possess the Danube flotilla

ITALY.

EARTHQUAKES.

MESSINA, June 17.—Continued shocks of earthquake, which are attributed to the action of Mount Ætna, have occurred near Santa Venera and Guardia. Several houses have fallen. Others are in danger of falling, and there has been some loss of life.

RIOT FATALITIES.

ROME, June 17.—The *Capita's* declares that eighteen persons were killed in the recent riots in Calatabiano, in Sicily, and sixty wounded. Seventy arrests were made.

GERMANY.

THE TARIFF SCHEME.

BERLIN, June 17.—The Reichstag has adopted the Government's proposals relative to the duties on musical instruments, machines, boats, and upholstery.

The Bundesrath passed the railway goods tariff bill. Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Hanzeatic towns, however, maintain that the bill involves a modification of the Constitution, and consequently requires a two-thirds majority. A committee has been instructed to examine the question of constitutionality.

BISMARCK'S PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, June 17.—It is reported that Bismarck, in consequence of the coolness of the Ultramontanes, is endeavoring to gain the support of a section of the National Liberal party for his Tariff bill.

DEAD.

KOENIGSBERG, June 17.—Prof. Johann Karl Frederich Rosenkranz, the eminent philosopher, is dead.

FRANCE.

CASSAGNAC AND GAMBETTA.

PARIS, June 17.—In consequence of De Cassagnac's final insult to the Government in the Chamber on Monday, "urgency" has been voted for a proposal for a rule making repeated insults to the Government punishable with exclusion from the Chamber until the end of the session. The expunging of the words used by De Cassagnac from the official report of Monday's proceedings by order of Gambetta caused an altercation between the latter and Minister Tirard. M. Gambetta threatened to resign, but was satisfied by the passage of an order of the day approving his action.

ALGIERS.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED.

ALGIERS, June 17.—The column of troops which left Batnia, a province of Constantine, yesterday, encountered 600 insurgents in a defile in one of the Toulos hills. The insurgents were destroyed by artillery, and the troops occupied their position. The column will continue its march to Medina.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STRIKE.

LONDON, June 17.—Two thousand miners have struck at Tamworth against a reduction of wages.

FAILURE.

St. John's Colliery Company, at Wakefield, has failed. Liabilities, £67,000.

CHINA.

WRECKED.

SHANGHAI, June 17.—A steamer having on board Sir Thomas Francis Wade, British Minister at Pekin, has been wrecked in the Yellow Sea, south of Shantung. Passengers and crew saved.

SPAIN.

SOUTH AMERICAN DELEGATES.

MADRID, June 17.—Delegates are expected from South American Republics to treat for the restoration of diplomatic relations, which have been suspended for several years.

THE CANAL SCHEME.

GEN. TURR.

VIENNA, June 17.—The Hungarian Gen. Turr, initiator of the Panama Canal scheme, will probably accompany De Lesseps to Panama.

SOUTH AMERICA.

GODOY.

LONDON, June 17.—Gen. Godoy, who has usurped the Presidency of Paraguay, was one of the leaders of the Opposition.

CROPS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, June 17.—Weather very good for June ice-crop, but very poor for corn. No improvement in crop prospects here.

MENDOTA, LaSalle Co., June 17.—Wheat, oats, barley, and flax are badly injured by the drought. Most of it will not be worth cutting. Tame hay a failure. Pastures dried up. Poor stand of corn.

NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., June 17.—Winter wheat is turning out better than was expected, harvesting well along. Poor stand of corn.

CLINTON, Ill., June 17.—An exceeding heavy frost visited this section of country last night, accompanied with a severe polar wave, the thermometer dropping from 96 degrees to 33 degrees. The heaviest damage by frost will be to garden "truck,"—corn, wheat, etc., being too far advanced to be injured much. It was general throughout the county.

LANARK, Carroll Co., June 17.—From an extended tour through the eastern part of the county the following condition of the growing crop has been observed:

Winter wheat, rye, corn, meadows and pastures an average, in some cases fine prospect. Spring wheat (not much sown) and oats will be short crop, caused by early drought. Barley short from drought and freezing weather in April. Copious rains since May 20 cause the farmers to rejoice. Too wet to plow corn all the past week.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BLACKSTONE STATION, Ill., June 15.—The crops of all kinds are growing finely. Corn planted early has a good growth. Winter-wheat gives promise of an abundant crop. Spring-wheat looks well. Winter-rye is splendid. Potatoes never looked better. There are but few potato-bugs. The late rains have given us hopes of an average hay-crop. The apple crop will be very light. Corn planted late, or replanted, is doing well, but will hardly get ripe if we have early frosts. We fear a frost to-night.

IOWA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CHARITON, Lucas Co., June 17.—Drought has injured all small grain. Do not look for over half a crop. Pastures and meadows short. Corn came up slowly, but we have a good stand now. Best prospect for corn we have had for years.

OSCEOLA, Clark Co., June 17.—All small grain injured by drought. Chinch-bugs are already working on the wheat, but too early yet to estimate damage. Small grain heading very short. General outlook not flattering.

HOOK'S POINT, Hamilton Co., June 17.—We have not suffered from drought; on the contrary, rains have been too copious. Crops of all kinds very promising, particularly corn.

CONWAY, Taylor Co., June 17.—Small grain is short, but the stand is good. Pastures and timothy very short. Corn is a good stand and looks first-rate. Been worked the second time. Clear and free from weeds.

GARNER, Hancock Co., June 17.—Spring wheat looks very well, except late sown and poorly-broken prairie. Very even stand of corn.

MANCHESTER, Delaware Co., June 17.—Chinch-bugs are plenty, and the young ones yet to hatch. If not checked by timely rains, will ruin or materially injure the spring wheat. Corn nearly an average crop. Hay crop will be light.

IRVING, Tama Co., June 17.—Crops of all kinds in fine condition. Grass growing finely. Corn doing well. Winter wheat headed out.

KANSAS.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MCPHERSON, McPherson Co., June 17.—Some chinch bugs and grasshoppers, but have not done much damage yet. Need rain badly. Harvest has commenced. Heads of the early wheat short. Later in better condition. Corn fine stand and doing well.

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., June 17.—Fall wheat harvest in full blast, so far as wet weather and fields will allow. Corn cleaner than usual. Good stand and growing rapidly. Have had the worst drought ever known. Oats may make half a crop. Winter wheat two-thirds of a crop. Good quality.

CHESTER, Jefferson Co., June 17.—Harvest just commenced. Think we will get as good a yield as last year. Corn looking well. Early planted waist high.

PAOLA, Miami Co., June 17.—Harvesting winter wheat. Headed well. Straw short. Will make two-thirds of a crop. Prospects for corn in this county never better. Good stand. Clean. Much of it "laid by."

SHAWNEE, Wyandotte Co., June 17.—All small grain has been cut short 50 per cent. Winter wheat just ready to harvest. Headed very well.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 17.—Observations made through Jefferson and Dodge Counties show all kinds of small grain to be growing finely and hastening rapidly to maturity. Winter wheat has headed out in splendid condition, and never, in these counties, promised so good a crop and as heavy a yield. Encouraged by the success attending its cultivation for several seasons past, a largely increased acreage of it was sown this year. The rye fields are also headed out, and their appearance indicates a more than average yield. Spring wheat, the principal staple of this portion of the State, presents a healthy and vigorous appearance, the late cool weather, with the occasional rains, being peculiarly adapted to its growth. Some pieces, thin and stunted in the early part of the season, caused by the excessive dry weather, have now fully recovered from the set-backs and stand as heavy and tall as can be desired. On the whole, the outlook for spring wheat was never better, and, from its present promising condition, it is safe to predict a most bountiful harvest, unless, indeed, some unforeseen and wholly unexpected disaster should overtake it between now and cutting-time. Barley is doing well, and although some pieces are thin and others injured somewhat by late frosts, yet there is a good yield promised of a prime quality. Oats loom up abundantly in the fields, standing unusually thick in places, and a very heavy crop is expected. Wet and cold weather is keeping corn backward, but it continues to have a good color and healthy appearance. There is plenty of time yet for corn to come along all right. Some farmers will commence cutting hay this week. Under the influence of the late rains the hay crop has done better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. The clover-fields are turning out well, and tame grass generally will yield a good return.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

MADELIA, Watonwan Co., June 17.—Small grain thin and weedy. Have lately had plenty of rain. We look for an average crop. Corn is weedy.

MOORHEAD, Clay Co., June 17.—Drought has done but little injury to crops in this district. Rain coming just in time to save them. Farmers feeling good. Immigration unprecedented.

LITCHFIELD, Meeker Co., June 17.—Wheat was injured some in the spring, but recent rains have revived it. Some weeds, but the grain is stout. Corn is fair.

MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—Reports from Southeastern Missouri and Northeastern Arkansas, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, and country adjacent thereto, say the harvesting is well under way throughout that region. The wheat crop is very fine, and will yield twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn and cotton are looking unusually well. The acreage of wheat and corn is much greater than any preceding year.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WAVERLY, Lancaster Co., June 17.—Drought has injured most of the small grain. Wheat is thin and weedy. Prospect for corn could not be better.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEWBURG, Frank Co. June 17.—Wheat, oats, and barley very good. No grasshoppers here.

THE HOUSE OF ORANGE.

How a Royal and Historic Family Can Degenerate—The Prince's Death at Paris—Extraordinary Complications that Will Attend the Succession.

New York Herald, June 13.

The death of the Prince of Orange, announced in yesterday's *Herald*, cannot fail in its ultimate result of bringing about a crisis in Holland, if not a reconstruction of the map of Northern Europe. The Dutch people, though full of reverence for the traditions of the House of Orange, are heartily sick of their King as a man and leader. His son, who has just died at the age of 29, in Paris, and whose possible ascent of the throne was, owing to his profligacy, drea

THE COURTS.

Conclusion of the Case of John L. Wilson vs. the "Journal."

The Court Awards Him One-Third the Profits for Four Years.

Sam J. Tilden Pleading to the Suit Entered by the Alton Railroad.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments, Confessions, Etc.

THE JOURNAL CASE.

Judge Moore yesterday decided the case of John L. Wilson vs. the heirs of the late Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, a case which was heard last March. The suit was a bill filed by John L. Wilson to recover a half-interest in the profits of the *Journal* since March, 1869. He claimed that in 1861 his brother Charles transferred the whole property of the paper to him, he agreeing to advance the necessary money to run it while Charles was Secretary of Legation in London, and to have one-third the net profits. The paper was then in a very embarrassed condition, but, by the expenditure of large sums, it was placed on a paying basis, and at the end of the third year the profits were $30,000 per annum. In 1864 Charles came back and took charge of the editorial department, while John kept the business department. Affairs went on in this way until 1869, when John's health failed, and he was compelled to relinquish his active management, though the partnership was continued, but he has since drawn no profits. John also claimed that in 1877 Charles again recognized the existence of the partnership, and promised to account. He failed to do so, however, before his death, in March, 1878, and in July following John filed his bill for an account and recognition of his partnership rights. He claimed he had advanced $20,000 in the business, and the profits due him were at least $150,000. In 1873 the *Journal* was organized into a stock corporation, with a capital of $200,000, of which $199,800 was held by Charles L. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson and the other defendants filed answers denying the partnership, and claiming that John L. Wilson was only employed at a salary or a proportion of the profits, and that he had been paid all that was due him.

Judge Moore said the evidence showed that Charles gave John a bill of sale of the establishment in 1861, and that John with his own money bought presses and other material and put the office in good condition. Within the time that the paper was thus conducted it not only paid its running expenses and debts, but the debts of the original proprietor. The evidence was conclusive that within that time everybody to whom the office was indebted, including the complainant, was paid. In January, 1863, a specific agreement was made by which Charles and John were each to have one-third the net profits, the remaining third to go to the payment of certain debts, and Charles was to take care of the editorial, while John managed the business department. It mattered but little what the arrangement was before that. Another contract was made in May, 1864, and executed by Charles in London. It was very unskillfully drawn, but it showed that John covenanted to recovey one-half of the property to Charles, that one was to have the editorial the other the business department, and that neither was to sell his interest in the establishment without the consent of the other. Nothing was said as to a division of the profits, but the evidence outside showed that the profits were to be divided as they had been before 1864, one-third to each partner and one-third to stock account or for paying debts. There had been no period prior to 1869 when complainant claimed more than one-third of the profits. Ever since Charles' return from London in 1864 he had the larger control of the paper, and his was the more prominent name. In 1869 complainant retired, but he claimed his profits as late as 1870 or 1871. It did not appear when he commenced his efforts for settlement after the great fire. The *Journal* was formed into a stock corporation in 1873, yet complainant had no knowledge of it until recently. Though that might be considered as evidence of laches on his part, yet it was not such negligence as to bar recovery of the amount due. It did, however, amount to such an acquiescence in the sale and transfer of the property as would prevent the complainant from recovering any interest in the property transferred to the corporation. That position was the more apparent when considered, in connection with the view that was sustained by evidence, that the complainant appeared at at all times to have been satisfied with one-third the profits. During all the time John claimed to have been business manager, his care and vigilance were not commendable if he did not during the lapse of five years from 1873 to 1878, find out that the corporation had been formed, and all the property transferred to it. There was no pretense that the complainant rendered any service or exercised any control over the establishment after about 1868 or 1869, when his health failed. The evidence did not show that he claimed any interest after the great fire, and the subsequent reestablishment of the paper, but it did show there was an unsettled account between the two brothers, and that complainant was seeking a settlement, and that Charles did not deny that such an unsettled account existed.

It was claimed that by the contract of May 10, 1864, the parties became jointly and equally interested in the property and in the profits arising from the business, and that the respective interests of the parties could be determined only by the contract. But it had already been found that afterward the chief management was in the hands of Charles, and that John only claimed one-third of the profits. The authorities were quite uniform in holding that the provisions agreed on by the parties, whether orally or in writing, might be waived by them, or modified in any way they pleased, and courts of equity would sometimes imply such waiver or modification from circumstances. Thus it was an established fact that provisions in the articles, on which the parties had never acted, but for a sufficiently long time had wholly disregarded, would be considered as expunged. If there was only silence and neglect from which to infer that, they must be long continued and such as not to be fairly open to any other explanation than that the parties understood the provisions thus disregarded to have no force. If the silence or want of observance was brief, but such facts were strengthened by acts of the parties opposite in their nature and effect to such provisions, and not to be reconciled with any regard to them, the same inference would be made.

The evidence showed that whatever might have been the agreement between the parties, complainant only claimed the money he might have advanced and one-third the profits. He had never acted as though he claimed any interest in the property or as though he claimed more than one-third the profits. The statements from the books and the evidence showed that Charles had agreed and undertaken that John should have that proportion of the profits. Whatever was the original contract, the long-continued course of dealing clearly implied a waiver or modification of any different agreement.

It followed then that there must be an accounting between the two parties. There was some vagueness and uncertainty as to the time when that accounting should commence. It was quite clear that during the time Charles was at London, and for several years thereafter, there was a regular and accurate accounting between the parties, but it was not so clear when that regular accounting ceased. It was, however, shown that Charles' account was overdrawn in September, 1868. From the evidence it was fair to say that the account had been stated May 1, 1869, and the amount due the complainant at that time might be properly regarded as having been paid. About the first of August, 1873, Charles transferred all the property of the paper to the corporation called the *Evening Journal*, and after that time complainant could claim no interest in the profits of the establishment. There was then no ground shown for relief against Henry W. Farrar, John L. Wilson, Andrew Shuman, or the corporation, and the bill would be dismissed as to them. The injunction would also be dissolved, and a decree entered in favor of the complainant against the heirs of the late Charles L. Wilson, dissolving the injunction and directing a reference to the Master to take proof and state an account of the profits from May 1, 1869, to August 1, 1873.

SAM J. TILDEN'S SUIT.

In the case of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company vs. Louis H. Meyer and Samuel J. Tilden and others, Meyer and Tilden yesterday, by leave of Judge Drummond, filed a cross-bill setting up that they and Adrian Iselin are the sole survivors of the Trustees under the bondholders' agreement, mentioned in the original bill. The Chicago & Mississippi Railroad Company executed several trust-deeds dated June 1, 1858, and May 15, 1859, and in January, 1860, an agreement was made styled the bondholders' agreement, by which Meyer, Tilden, and Iselin were made Trustees and acted in relation to the purchase of the Chicago & Alton Railroad and its reorganization. By the terms of this agreement a liberal discretion was allowed to the Trustees in all matters not specifically provided for, and the expenses of the Trustees were to be paid for by the Chicago & Alton Road. Large and various services have, it is claimed, been rendered by the Trustees under this bondholders' agreement from July, 1862, to the present time, and there still exists the exposure to unfounded claims and unmeritorious litigation. The services have involved transactions in over $17,000,000 of securities, old and new, and the Trustees have assumed a personal liability in the conduct of the trust to the amount of $1,600,000 on a note made by Meyer and Tilden, and delivered to the Chicago & Alton Road at the time of its purchase. The receipts given by the Trustees embraced $8,000,000 of securities. Meyer and Tilden also claim that the value of their services was very great, and that their compensation should be determined by the laws of New York, where the compensation is determined by the amount involved, and a certain percentage thereon. Meyer has already received $5,000 on account of his services as Trustee and $10,000 on account of his services and disbursements as Chairman of the Trustees, and Tilden has received $5,000 for services and $15,000 as counsel for the Trustees. This is only partial, and Meyer and Tilden claim there is still a large amount due them on the same account. They have still $230.92 cash on hand, and also certain bonds and securities which they are entitled to use if necessary.

These two complainants are also Trustees under another trust, under a deed of Nov. 1, 1862, in which they were grantors to the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and under which they have rendered large services in countersigning bonds and in the management of the sinking fund trust, established at the same time, and in the redemption of the same. For these services, also, they are entitled to compensation under the laws of New York, and are not compelled to resort to the deed of trust, which placed the decision of the amount in the power of the Chicago & Alton Road. By the terms of the sinking-fund trust a constant amount of $36,000 was every half year applicable to the payment of principal and interest of those bonds, which, of course, increased as the amount of interest diminished. Complainants claim they have not for sixteen years received any compensation for these services, but have applied all the money to the redemption of the bonds, thus facilitating the same greatly.

In conclusion the complainants ask that the Court will take an account of the amounts due them for their long and valuable services, and decree that the money in their hands may be applied to the pay ment of the same as far as it will go.

GENERAL.

Judge Moore yesterday decided the case of James C. Robinson vs. George K. Rix and others, involving the property known as the Bryant Business College. The bill was filed about six months ago by Robinson, a creditor of Henry B. Bryant, to set aside a conveyance of the property of the Business College to Rix for the sum of about $2,500, on the ground that such conveyance was fraudulent and made with a view of defrauding Bryant's creditors. The trial occupied about a week, and Judge Moore held that the assignment to Rix was preferential and fraudulent; that Rix must be compelled to reconvey the property, and that a Receiver would be appointed to take charge of the College until the litigation was settled. Forrester & Beem appeared for Robinson. A. W. Bickwood for Rix and Robinson, and Green for H. B. Bryant.

THE PEORIA COURT-HOUSE.

In the case of Henry Hebard vs. Philip H. Decker and others, a bill to compel an account between the contractors who built the Peoria Court-House, one of the defendants, Decker, filed a cross-bill yesterday, claiming that Hebard had failed to perform his contract in various ways, and that he overdrew his firm account to a large amount. The original contract for building the Court-House was made by Decker with the Board of Supervisors of Peoria County for the price of $206,071.30 and afterward $50,000 of extra work was done. It is charged that Henry Hebard by his carelessness and negligence in superintending the work caused great expense to the firm, and dissatisfaction to the Board of Supervisors, until finally, in December, 1877, they compelled him to withdraw from the firm. Since that time he has had nothing to do with the business. Decker further

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Madison-Square Theatre Company. "Aftermath; or, Won at Last." Afternoon and Night.

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Tony Pastor Troupe. Variety performance. Afternoon and Evening.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Standard Theatre Company. "The Little Duke." Matinee and Night.

Lake Front.

Opposite Madison street. London Circus.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1879.

The arrival in New York of two vessels with several cases of yellow-fever on board suggests in a rather startling manner the necessity of maintaining strict quarantine at that port against ships from the West Indies as a precaution against the introduction of the disease.

On the 25th of this month the steamer Jeannette will sail from San Francisco on her errand of exploration through Behring's Straits and into the Arctic Ocean. Lieut. DE LONG, the commander of the expedition, will attempt a northeast passage, his vessel being the first to take the Behring's Straits route from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the undertaking.

A visit by Gen. CROOK to the frontier military posts convinced that experienced officer that there is no reason to apprehend an Indian outbreak, provided white men can be prevented from robbing the Indians of their property. A large number of ponies have been stolen from Red Cloud Agency and run off and sold, and there is little probability that the thieves will be dealt with as they deserve. The Indians are disposed to be peaceable, but they cannot reasonably be expected to submit to this exasperating plunder without retaliating upon a Government that neglects to protect their rights or to redress their wrongs.

The extreme solicitude for honesty and economy in public affairs, freedom of elections, and purity in politics manifested by the Democracy are well known to the country, and it will therefore excite no surprise to know that these unselfish patriots propose to vote themselves a bonus of $125 each under the pretense of "stationery." The House insists upon adding such an item to the Legislative Appropriation bill at a cost of about $48,000. Not one-quarter of this allowance would be required to supply the needs of the most indefatigable scribbler during the extra session, but the allowance of $125 can be converted into cash and carried away conveniently, and for that reason the amendment will doubtless be insisted upon.

Questioned as to his reasons for offering the resolution which the Common Council adopted Monday evening, calling on the Mayor to explain his action in reducing the police force, Ald. DIXON presents some figures which make out a strong case against the peculiar style of economy which Mayor HARRISON has undertaken to inaugurate. Mr. DIXON shows wherein Mayor HEATH was successful, even under greater difficulties than those surrounding the present City Government, in keeping within the limit of 75 per cent of the appropriations without cutting down the working force in any of the Departments. One fact, however, is entirely overlooked by Ald. DIXON, viz.: that Mayor HEATH gave his undivided attention as a careful and capable business man to the management of municipal affairs, and did not spend the greater part of his time in deciding what particular ward bummer or rotgut-retailer should be selected to displace some old and experienced clerk or official. Possibly Mayor HARRISON will in the course of a few months, or some time before his term expires, complete the difficult task of distributing the spoils in accordance with the requirements of the future political programme, and then be able to attend to some of the minor duties in the discharge of which his predecessor was so successful.

The caucus held yesterday for the purpose of healing the breach in the Democratic ranks on the financial question proved that the dissension is more intense and formidable than had at first appeared. Not all the palaver of Senator THURMAN, who succeeded in getting the ill-will of both sides by his palpable endeavors to straddle the fence, nor the eloquence of Gen. GORDON, who came to the rescue of Mr. BAYARD as one who had stood by the South in the dark days following the War,—nothing sufficed to repress the manifestation of a strong desire by the silver men to clear away the goldite obstructions on the Finance Committee, and reorganize that Committee so as to make its composition correctly represent the sentiment of the majority in the Democratic party in Congress. Mr. COXE, of Texas, demanded that the resignation of BAYARD be accepted, and that of KERNAN too, and that the Committee be reconstructed in conformity with the views of the majority. This proposition would undoubtedly be carried in the caucus but for the plea that it would injure the party prospects to create such a division, together with the more personal consideration of the courtesy due to Mr. BAYARD. As the matter now stands the indications are that the difficulty will be patched up for the present, and BAYARD be allowed to smother the Silver bill until next winter's regular session; but the split will only be postponed, not averted, and the silver men will have their rights without reference to the sensitive feelings of the Delaware mono-metallist.

Claptrap and buncombe continue to be the chief stock-in-trade of the Democrats in Congress. Nothing more shallow or transparent has been attempted at the extra session than the bill to prohibit Federal office-holders from contributing money for political uses. The proposition is absurd and preposterous, for it assumes to deny the right of an officer or employe of the Government to do what he likes with his own money, even his private means. It makes a crime of the simple and perfectly natural transaction of contributing toward legitimate campaign expenses, and in the name of Civil-service reform contemplates an outrageous interference with the purely personal rights of the citizen who happens to hold a Federal office. The bill is offered and advocated in bad faith, being intended to operate against the Republican party only, and would be promptly repealed, of course, whenever the Democrats came into power. To discuss such a measure is unworthy of any political party, and the Democratic professions of superior virtue in political methods and practices is the thinnest of flap-doodle. The House Democrats are making themselves ridiculous when they might do no worse than make themselves odious.

OUR TRADE WITH CUBA.

The July *Atlantic*, just published, contains an article by C. C. ANDREWS on "Our Commerce with Cuba, Porto Rico, and Mexico," which justifies by the statistics it presents the position which THE TRIBUNE has taken of late years in regard to the weakness shown by the American Government in submitting to the injustice and discrimination practiced by Spain against American interests. It is difficult to read an account of the outrages committed upon American shipping from time to time under the sanction of Spanish authorities in Cuba, in addition to the uniform discrimination of the Spanish tariff, without feeling that immediate and summary measures should be adopted to secure better respect for the American flag and fairer treatment of American trade-interests.

In a commercial way it is a palpable injustice that the richest of the West-India Islands, lying directly in the course of the coasting trade between New York and the American Gulf ports, should be cut off from American trade as completely as if it were located in the Mediterranean Sea. The Island of Cuba is 700 miles long by 80 miles wide; it is six times as large as the State of Massachusetts; it has resources which would sustain a population of 12,000,000 people, but has an actual population of not more than 2,000,000 because of the policy which Spain, as the dominant Government, pursues toward it; its nearest neighbor and best customer is the United States, and yet Spanish laws prevent the Cuban people from buying from this country the commodities which they must import and which they could procure at lower prices from America than elsewhere. We buy from Cuba $50,000,000 worth of sugar alone every year; Cuba and Porto Rico consume $12,000,000 worth of flour annually, but purchase less than $300,000 worth of that flour from the United States, though wheat is not raised on the islands. The unequal condition of things, injurious alike to the people of Cuba and the people of the United States, is owing to the Spanish tariff, which is practically prohibitory as far as this country is concerned. Average American flour, manufactured from wheat raised in the Northwest, can be delivered at Havana for about $6 a barrel, and there it encounters an import duty of $6.12 a barrel, or actually more than the price of the flour with freight added. It is not surprising, under these conditions, that more flour is shipped every week from Minneapolis than is exported from the United States to Cuba during an entire year. There is the same sort of discrimination against American provisions of all kinds, against cotton goods, boots and shoes, wooden-ware, cutlery, and the entire class of household and living commodities which America can furnish Cuba at lower rates than can be obtained from other countries. In the single item of cotton goods, Great Britain ships to Cuba and Porto Rico *sixty times* as much as those islands import from the United States.

This Spanish discrimination against American products is brought about by duties levied upon articles imported into Cuba "from foreign ports in foreign vessels." The purpose is accomplished in this way just as effectively as if the law expressly put American goods under the ban, because the geographical location of the United States is such that we can supply Cuba more cheaply under a system of commercial freedom than any other country, but also such that it is impracticable to ship first to Spanish ports in order to evade the excessive duties. This system of discrimination has always been practiced by Spain against the United States. Mr. ANDREWS tells us that WASHINGTON complained of it in a communication to Congress as long ago as 1792; his words were that "The Spanish duty on flour affects us very much and other nations very little," showing that the system at that time was the same as now. Ever since then American diplomats and commercial agents have had occasion to protest against the injustice, but in vain. In addition to this regular and avowed discrimination, American vessels are required to pay heavier tonnage duties than are paid by ships carrying the flags of other countries. American vessels in Cuban ports not merely pay from forty to fifty times as much as Spanish vessels in United States ports, but the Spanish officers in Cuba are in the habit of computing the tonnage of American vessels in such a fashion as to make them pay about 34 per cent more than English and German ships of the same size. An intolerable system of fines for technical errors in manifests is also employed to impose upon American ships outrageous penalties. Finally, American vessels are seized upon the slightest excuse, and sometimes without any excuse whatever, and subjected to delays and costs which are justified on the ground of a standing menace to Cuba, though the diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States for the last century reveal a consideration and forbearance on the part of the American Government which such Powers as England and Germany would not have shown under similarly exasperating conditions.

The *Atlantic* writer considers the past negotiations for the purchase of Cuba, the desirability of its annexation and the objections thereto, the probable cost of acquisition by war, and the possibilities of diplomatic correction of existing evils, and comes to the following conclusions: (1) That in case of acquisition by war the cost to this Government would not be less than $300,000,000; (2) that Cuba could probably be purchased from Spain for that amount, and that such peaceable acquisition would be preferable; (3) that the incorporation of Cuba into the United States, contemporaneously with the emancipation of the slaves, would threaten serious disturbances, and at least a temporary reduction in the products of the island; and (4) that it will be wiser to strive for an improvement in the trade-relations of the two countries by treaty. It was the opinion of Mr. R. H. DANA, after visiting Cuba in 1859, that "The natural process is an amelioration of her institutions under Spanish auspices," and Mr. ANDREWS is inclined to adhere to this view. To attain this, it will be necessary for the American Government to urge effectively the abolition of slavery, a nearer approach to self-government in Cuba, and something like reciprocity in trade between Cuba and the United States. It is suggested that the American Government can probably secure important concessions in Spain (1) by increasing the influence of its diplomatic and consular representatives in that country; (2) by building a military railroad for strategic purposes to Key West, which will always place the United States army within twelve hours of Havana; and (3) by reducing the American duty on sugars imported from Cuba and Porto Rico in consideration of reciprocal concessions from Spain. It is undoubtedly true that the interests of the United States, of Spain, and of Cuba would all be improved if Spain could be induced to give Cuba and Porto Rico some such Government as Great Britain has given Canada; but it will require a more skillful diplomacy and a firmer policy on the part of the American Government to secure such a change than has ever yet been brought to bear upon the effort.

A MEAN EXHIBITION OF SPITE.

The Democratic fight at Washington has dwindled down to a disgraceful exhibition of petty malice, unworthy of the respect or cooperation of full-grown men. It was proposed at first to refuse all appropriations for the support of the army, and for the support of the civil, executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government, *unless* the President would surrender his constitutional authority, and would consent to the repeal of certain laws providing for honest elections and honest returns of elections for members of Congress. The President, however, refused to submit to these demands; he refused to surrender his constitutional rights and authority, and, exercising both, compelled the two Houses of Congress to either pass the appropriations, or take the responsibility of starving the Government. After three months of contention, Congress has at last passed the Army bill and the Civil Appropriation bill, but in so doing has undertaken to practice an act of petty malice for which there is no apology.

It has taken from the General Civil Appropriation bill all the appropriations for the support of the Judiciary of the United States, and has proposed a separate bill making appropriations for the expenses of all the Courts, for the pay and mileage of jurors and witnesses, for the pay of Marshals and Deputies, for the lighting and heating of court-rooms, for the supply of stationery, and for all the ordinary expenses of operating the Courts. To this bill it has attached all the political legislation which was originally included in the other bills, and this bill it offers to the President for approval, well knowing that he has already vetoed the other bills because of his objection to this legislation. This bill is to be passed and presented to the President with the distinct notice that, unless he approve it, with the political legislation included, Congress will adjourn without making any appropriation for these purposes.

The "revolution" proposed by the Democrats in Congress has therefore shriveled to the proportions of refusing to make an appropriation to carry on the Courts of the country. After the 1st of July every Circuit and District Court of the United States must close its business. Will these gentlemen explain how the closing of the United States Courts will punish the President? The Courts are no part of the Executive Department. They are no branch of the political government. The Courts are not Democratic or Republican. They are purely that branch of the Government established to perform certain judicial functions for the mass of the people. Suitors and litigants are not Republicans or Democrats. Plaintiffs and defendants do not have partisan controversies in the Courts. There are judicial questions pending before these Courts of the highest magnitude. States, cities, counties, and the various municipal governments are plaintiffs and defendants. The great corporations of every kind are plaintiffs and defendants. Citizens of different States are parties to pending suits. Vast amounts of property are held by Receivers and others under the authority of these Courts. So vast is this business that all these Courts, District and Circuit, may be said to be in daily session throughout the year, and are still crowded with business. They are exclusively tribunals to settle the controversies, adjust the differences, and to enforce and protect the rights and properties of the whole people. How then can the closing of these Courts "punish" the President? How can the suspension of the Judicial Department of the Government punish the Republicans any more than it will the Democrats? How can it accomplish anything except to derange the whole business of the country, and work incalculable injury to private rights and interests? It was the boast of the ill-mannered and ill-tempered boy, who, when he found he could not master his opponent, that if he could not whip the other lad he could make mouths at his sister. And to this level of petty malice have BAYARD and THURMAN, VOORHEES and BECK, RANDALL and COX, BEN HILL and BLACKBURN, descended. Afraid to disband the army or the navy, too cowardly to starve the Executive or to cut off the pension list, too selfish to leave out appropriations for their own pay, these whipped and baffled conspirators propose to make mouths at the Judiciary,—to refuse the Courts any allowance for fuel or lights; to suspend the transaction of business by refusing pay to jurors and witnesses and to the Marshals; by suspending all judicial process by refusing any pay for executing it; closing up all suits and suspending the whole means of doing judicial business throughout the United States. And yet this is the outcome of the Democratic resolve to starve the Government into a submission to a repeal of the National Election law! Wherein have the Judiciary of the country provoked this arbitrary action? The Courts did not enact the Election law, nor did they oppose its repeal. They are guiltless of all offense in this matter. This action does not suspend the salaries of the Judges; it merely stops the machinery of the Courts. Of all the exhibitions of petty spite, all the exhibitions of baffled rage, the refusal to vote money to carry on the Courts is the meanest and most contemptible of all the ill-tempered actions of the Democratic party. The malice is confessed, but why wreak vengeance upon the unoffending people of the country, whose business in these Courts will be brought to a standstill by the refusal to make this appropriation? The Democratic backdown was humiliating at the best, but this exhibition of spite against the Courts renders the backdown contemptible.

THE HON. W. K. M'ALLISTER AS APPELLATE JUDGE.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has reorganized the Appellate Courts of the State, and has assigned to the Court for this district Judges BAILEY, MCALLISTER, and ISAAC G. WILSON. Judge BAILEY was a member of the Court under the last appointment, and Judge WILSON, of Kane, and Judge MCALLISTER, of this county, take the places of Judges MURPHY and PLEASANTS.

The assignment of Judge MCALLISTER to the Appellate Court is a proper recognition of the legal ability of that gentleman, and is a deserved tribute to his long service on the Bench, a portion of which was rendered as a Justice of the Supreme Court. Perhaps there is no Judge now on the Bench better fitted by experience and by natural taste and qualifications to sit as a member of an Appellate Court. It is no disrespect to Judge MCALLISTER to say that he is far better qualified to hear and determine appeals than he is to hold a *nisi prius* court. His health is, unfortunately, not strong, and therefore to some extent unfits him for the severe labors of holding a daily court with its excitements, while his recognized powers of review commend him as a valuable Judge of a court of appeals.

Judge MCALLISTER will find in the new Court what will doubtless be accepted by him as a relief,—an exemption from the persistent practice of the criminal class of swearing their cases away from all the other Judges on the false plea of prejudice, and taking them before him. The impression has become general among these people that to be tried by him is a great step towards an acquittal, and hence the practice of swearing out a change of venue on the alleged grounds of prejudice from all the other Judges to Judge MCALLISTER. This practice will no longer avail, because the duties of the Judge will hereafter be confined to the Appellate Court, as the business of that Court will occupy all his time. We have no doubt that, while Judge MCALLISTER is not a man to shrink from or evade any official responsibility, he will find it a relief to have no criminal cases to try hereafter, and will be relieved from whatever imputation which may be implied in the expressed preference of the criminal class to be tried by him, rather than by any of the other Judges of this county.

The Legislature at the last session amended the law in regard to appeals to the Appellate Court in criminal cases, so that hereafter all appeals and writs of error in cases above the grade of a misdemeanor will be taken direct from the Criminal to the Supreme Court, and not to the Appellate Court, as the practice was beginning to be under a construction of the Appellate Court act, and great damage to criminal justice was being done thereby. Appeals in criminal cases will only be taken hereafter to the Appellate Court when they are below the grade of felony.

No person has ever questioned Judge MCALLISTER'S legal learning and ability, or his personal integrity, and the Bar and general public will rejoice that in the new Court to which he has been assigned he will have an opportunity of rendering more valuable service to the public in the discharge of his judicial duty than he could be able to render while on the Circuit Bench.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN ROUMELIA.

The ceremony of the formal investiture of ALEKO Pasha as Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia is not only full of interest as marking the creation of a new and semi-independent State, but also as showing how thoroughly that State, which but a short year ago was an integral part of Turkey proper and completely dominated by Turkish ideas and Mohammedan influences, has swept them away and adopted the Bulgarian customs and institutions.

The new Governor was installed on the 30th of May at Philippopolis, and, previous to the official ceremony, was received by Bulgarian troops, commanded by a Bulgarian General, and the bands played only the national Bulgarian hymns and marches. The opening feature of the programme was the reading of two Imperial firmans ordering the execution of the organic statute of Eastern Roumelia, and appointing ALEKO Pasha as Governor-General, and these, though written in Turkish, were read in Bulgarian. As a sample of the instructions which the Sultan gives his Viziers, the following extracts from one of the firmans will be interesting:

"My Imperial Divan transmits to you the present decree with your appointment, in order that by your renowned experience and wisdom you may introduce, in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the said province, good administration: that you may employ all your efforts for the welfare of my subjects; that you may most carefully watch that nothing be done contrary to my Imperial will and to the provisions of the law, and that thus you may augment and still further strengthen my Imperial confidence and the good opinion I have of you; and that you will be careful always to inform my Sublime Porte of everything which shall be necessary."

After the reading of the Imperial firmans, the Chief Chancellor of the Governor-General read a manifesto from the latter, also in Bulgarian, which was signed not with the Turkish form, "ALEKO Pasha," but with the Bulgarian "ALEXANDER VOGORIDES," and dated, not in the Turkish style, "the 25th Djo. maze, el evel 1296," but in the Western style, "May 18, 1879." This manifesto, while it recognized upon the surface the advantages granted by the Porte, was strongly anti-Turkish in its sentiment, and assured the people that no Turkish troops would be allowed to cross the frontier except in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

The strong Bulgarian sentiments of ALEKO Pasha were manifested not only by his discarding the fez, which is the symbol of the old Turkish regime, and wearing the hat, which typifies Western ideas, but also in his action with regard to the Turkish flag. The Porte considered the hoisting of the flag as symbolical of the re-establishment of Turkish authority, and therefore insisted that it should be displayed immediately after the arrival of ALEKO Pasha, and kept flying. The Russian Gen. STOLYPINE objected that the sight of the Turkish flag would irritate the populace and lead to disorder, whereupon a compromise was agreed upon by which the Turkish flag was to be hoisted when ALEKO Pasha arrived, and again during the reading of the Imperial firman. The arrangement, however, was not observed in either case. When ALEKO Pasha arrived the Turkish flag was flying, and he ordered it down, and the Bulgarian flag was hoisted in its place, and remained flying throughout the whole ceremony, the Governor-General having previously consulted the European Commission, which gave him authority to act as he pleased under the existing circumstances. His action raised a storm of indignation in the Porte, and the Sultan sent a peremptory order to ALEKO Pasha that the flag should be hoisted and kept hoisted; but, having the authority of the Commission to fall back upon, he has paid no attention to the order. A still more serious difficulty has arisen,—all the more serious because it threatens to conflict with that provision of the treaty which confers on the Sultan the right of appointing the officers of the militia. The latter have already commenced to agitate for the removal of Gen. VITALIS, who was appointed by the Sultan, and in favor of a native Commander-in-Chief. By this step the Bulgarians hope to get the control of the native forces into their own hands, and to secure the militia against any change of organization.

Instances like these show the illusory nature of the Sultan's authority, and the barren sceptre which he wields in Eastern Roumelia. More than this, they are straws that show the general political drift of the new Administration and of the people, indicating that this drift is setting strongly towards a union of the Bulgarians south of the Balkans with those north of them. Such a union, though it is not contemplated or anywhere recognized in the Treaty of Berlin, would be the natural and logical outcome of the Russo-Turkish war, and its accomplishment can only be a matter of time. It is one of the steps, and perhaps the most important, leading to the permanent peace of Southeastern Europe.

"THE OKOLONA STATES."

The St. Louis *Republican* says, as soberly as if it expected some one to believe it:

"Inasmuch as the Okolona *Southern States* is printed wholly for Republican consumption, has none but Republicans on its subscription list, and is copied only by Republican papers, the conclusion is irresistible that the Republican leaders, who have this enterprise in charge, believe that their party contains a good many idiots. Nobody with brains enough to rank above the feeble-minded can read one copy of the Okolona *States* and not be disabused of the delusion that it is a Democratic paper. There is no more chance of anybody with ordinary common sense reading that paper and believing it Democratic than there is in Petroleum V. Nasby's mechanical wit (so called) passing muster as Democratic wisdom."

This is altogether too "fresh." The Okolona *States* is owned and edited by a native Southerner and unreconstructed Rebel, who served his full term in the Rebel army, and has been howling the Rebel yell ever since. He is assisted by a man who has been in the South for several years and has become a convert to State Sovereignty, and whose utterances are as treasonable as those of his superior. Those two men appeared before the recent Press Convention of Mississippi editors, who are all Bourbons, and delivered themselves of sentiments, in verse and prose, of the most infamous description. Their utterances were copied all over the South with editorial indorsement, except in the case of a few editors in some of the larger cities, who contented themselves with copying the stuff, but were afraid to editorially indorse it, for fear of injuring the prospects of the Democratic party in the North. The Okolona *States* has a large Southern subscription, and also a considerable subscription among that class of Copperheads who used to take "Brick" POMEROY'S infamous sheet during the War.

The St. Louis *Republican* is too far North to indorse its sentiments, which are the sentiments of the Southern Bourbons, not only in the extreme South, but even in Missouri. As a matter of fact, the St. Louis *Republican* is not in any sense an organ of Southern Democracy or any other kind of Democracy. It has always been repudiated by the Missouri Democracy, and its candidates have always been defeated. South of St. Louis and beyond the reach of all Northern influences, the Bourbon papers share the sentiments of the Okolona *States*, the difference being that for policy's sake they only think what the *States* openly utters. In this respect it is the most honest paper in the South. It is the organ of the JOE BLACKBURN crowd, and it speaks the sentiment of the whole Bourbon gang in Congress. The claim of the *Republican* that this traitorous sheet is Republican is almost too absurd for denial. It is not only a Democratic sheet, but it is the only Democratic paper in the South that expresses the real sentiments of Southern Democrats. The St. Louis *Republican* has no right to affirm the *States* is not a a Democratic paper, for the *Republican* itself is not in good standing with the Southern Democracy, and therefore cannot speak for them.

ANOTHER "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

The discussion between the Eastern and the Western wings of the Democratic party is much more serious than appears upon the surface. The hard-shells and the soft-shells are equally obstinate in insisting upon supremacy. EWING'S triumph in the Ohio Convention has encouraged the faction which he leads to bring the financial issue to the front. This boldness, on the other hand, has taught the honest-money Democrats of the East that they must assert their rights in the party. This is the struggle that lies back of Mr. BAYARD'S determination to retire from the Senate Finance Committee, and the difference of opinion in the caucus as to whether he should be permitted to go or not. The WARNER Silver bill simply furnishes the opportunity for a trial of strength between the two factions; the real issue between them is whether or not the next Presidential campaign shall be conducted by the Democrats on the basis of "the Ohio Idea." However this dissension may be glossed over for the present, it will break out again, for there is "an irrepressible conflict" between the faction represented by EWING and VOORHEES and that represented by BAYARD and KERNAN. There have lately been several conspicuous illustrations of this serious breach between the two wings of the party,—the following paragraph, for instance, which is extracted from an interview with Gen. EWING printed in a New York journal a few days ago:

"'The Democrats of the State' [i. e. Ohio], said he, 'are unanimously for an unlimited coinage of silver, and for the substitution of Government paper for bank notes. It is the same with the whole Northwest. And it will not be two years before the East and the West will be a unit on that subject. With the Democrats it is natural, for you know that with them the doctrine has always been, "Down with bank money and give us Government money."' Gen. EWING said that the money issue would undoubtedly be the leading one."

Per contra, the following from a recent Washington dispatch purports to reflect the views of Speaker RANDALL, called out by the BAYARD controversy:

"A few of the extreme soft-money men, under the lead of Senator VOORHEES and Representative EWING, assert that they are entirely satisfied with the situation; that BAYARD must go, and that henceforth the party is to be run on the Ohio Idea. The great majority of the Democrats in Congress, however, realize that unless the present crisis can be bridged over the Democratic party is doomed to division and defeat. Senator KERNAN stands by BAYARD, and says if BAYARD is forced off the Finance Committee he (KERNAN) will also refuse to serve on it. Senator MCPHERSON takes quite as candid ground, and several of the hard-money Senators say they will go with BAYARD, and that if the hard-money element is to be ruled out of the party they want to know it now."

These two extracts, taken together, furnish an authoritative statement of the radical differences between the hard-money and soft-money factions of the Democratic party. The Eastern wing of the party believes in a redeemable currency, and the Western wing in an irredeemable, *fiat* currency, and neither is willing to yield to the other. Silver is used by both merely as neutral ground whereon they may fight out their differences without revealing to the public how irreconcilable these differences really are. Mr. BAYARD and those who side with him feel convinced that the EWING faction are using silver simply as a lever to lift the *fiat* system into position as the policy of the Democratic party. Gen. EWING and his friends are equally well convinced that the BAYARD faction are opposing the practical remonetization of silver as the first step in their uncompromising resistance to the *fiat* scheme.

There is no such bone of contention as this in the Republican party. That party is united in the advocacy of a redeemable currency. There is a difference of opinion between the Western Republicans and some of the Eastern Republicans as to whether the currency of the nation shall be based upon the double standard of gold and silver or upon the single standard of gold; but no difference as to the essential presence of metallic money in our monetary system. The Eastern Republicans, there is reason to believe, are rapidly approaching the position held by the Western Republicans in favor of the double standard; it could scarcely be otherwise under the force of recent events, and especially in view of the notable change in the English and German sentiment in this matter which has taken place during the past few months. But the Eastern Democrats are separated from the Western Democrats by a chasm which cannot be bridged over. The result of this separation can hardly fail to be disastrous. If the Eastern Democrats compel the Western Democrats to abandon "the Ohio Idea" in the National campaign, then the Greenbackers will run and vote a ticket of their own, and Western Democracy will lose the only element of strength that has ever promised to bring them success. If the Western Democrats, knowing this, refuse to abandon Fiatism, then it is certain that the Democrats of the East will break away from the party rather than surrender their hard-money convictions and stultify themselves by assisting in the triumph of the *fiat* system.

CRIME IN KENTUCKY AND OHIO.

There has been a controversy raging for some time past between goood Deacon SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Mr. HENRY WATTERSON, the rhetorical editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, growing out of the sharp criticisms of the former upon the various forms as well as the dreadful prevalence of crime in Kentucky. In his issue of Sunday last, Mr. WATTERSON makes a stunning reply to the Deacon by devoting an entire broadside to the increase of crime in Ohio. He prints nine columns filled with dispatches taken from the Cincinnati papers, giving the details of all kinds of crimes that have been perpetrated in that State during the past two weeks, and crowned with such startling head-lines as the following: "Hell's Half-Acre, Sometimes Facetiously Dubbed God's Country, and Otherwise Known as the State of Ohio—The Home of the Truly Good Deacon SMITH, but the Favorite Stamping-Ground of the Horned Devil—Sodom and Gomorrah Retire with a Blazing Blush—Scratch an Ohioan and Find a Turk—Diabolism in All the Hideous Forms of Satan's Iniquity—Song Subjects that the Peaceful Songerfest May Transfer to Hell's Own Choir—A Villainous Smell of Sulphur." The broadside is also illustrated, and we have a woodcut, the execution of which is almost as horrible a crime as any in Mr. WATTERSON'S catalogue, which depicts Deacon SMITH with his telescope spying out a mote in Kentucky, unmindful of the shootings, stabbings, lynchings, and incendiarism going on behind him. In addition to all this there is a column of editorial comment going to show that the barbaric ages furnish nothing half so revolting, and that never in the history of the world has life been anywhere so unsafe as it is to-day in Ohio. After giving a dreadful description of the various crimes, Mr. WATTERSON offers the services of Kentucky to put down this horrible outbreak of the criminal classes, and says:

"Be it never said of Kentucky that she blenched or wavered in the face of such an emergency. An hundred thousand armed freemen stand ready to cross the river at a moment's notice. They burn to avenge the wrongs endured by their fellow-citizens of crime-cursed Ohio. Their hearts are full and more than full of sympathy for their neighbors. The Good Deacon has only to say the word and we come; we come; loyal men and true, never to give up the fight until ruffianism is driven from the soil, and the murderer and the debauchee are stamped out forever."

The reply of Mr. WATTERSON is very bright and smart, though it is *ad captandum*. Its reception in the editorial-room of the *Gazette* must have dazed the good Deacon for a time, if it did not stun him. It is easily punctured, however. In a recent article, which attracted much attention, Mr. WATTERSON laid it down as the prevailing weakness of the Southern people that they were always injudicious, impulsive, and rhetorical, and that the Northern people always got the better of them because they confront the Southern gush with stern, unyielding facts. This is just the trouble with Mr. WATTERSON'S reply. It is brilliant, sparkling, dazzling, and, for the moment, overwhelming, but it does not reach the merits of the controversy at all. It ignores the real issue made by Deacon SMITH, and consequently is no answer. In making up this record of crimes from the Police Courts of Ohio, many of which are mere petty larcenies and fisticuff assaults, he has simply enumerated social crimes, and he could have compiled the same kind of a record in any State of the Union, Kentucky not excepted, or in any State of the civilized world, even where religion and morals flourish at their best. The charge made by the *Gazette* was not that there was a preponderance of what might be called social or personal crimes in the South, growing out of the bad passions of the individual, but that, in addition to these crimes, which are sufficiently abundant in all the States, there were other forms of crime, like the duel, the vendetta, and assaults and murders for political reasons, that are abundant in the South and that are never punished; and this is strictly true. Mr. WATTERSON'S record of crimes in Ohio is no reply to this charge, because he has simply made up a catalogue which could have been just as readily and as fully compiled in Kentucky. Looking these nine columns through, we find no record of a duel, of a vendetta, or of a murder because the victim was a Republican. These are the crimes that are commented upon by the *Gazette*, and justly, for they have existed and still exist to the everlasting disgrace of the South. It is because duels are fought which are no more nor less than cowardly murders without provocation, and no one is punished for them; because gangs of miscreants terrify communities with vendettas, and no one interferes with them; because white men who are carpet-baggers are persecuted, and black men who are natives are beaten, lashed, tortured, and murdered because they attempt to vote the Republican ticket, that the *Gazette* and every other Northern paper has denounced the South. The North does not fight duels. There have been some disgraceful vendettas in Southern Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, but they were the work of brutes who had come over from Kentucky. The North does not proscribe, persecute, and kill men and destroy their property for political reasons. These crimes are peculiar to the South, and are not punished. Even the social crimes are hardly ever punished in Kentucky. If Mr. WATTERSON will carefully examine his catalogue of Ohio crimes he will find that in almost every instance justice followed quickly upon the heels of the outrage and overtook the ruffians. In Kentucky justice is slow in its pursuit of social offenders, and never undertakes to follow up the frequent murders that are committed in the name of personal honor and politics. When Kentucky duelists, Judge-killers, neighborhood banditti, and negro-killers are punished and these crimes cease, it will be time for Kentucky to rebuke Ohio for crime, though even then the two States would stand about alike in the criminal category.

THE BOSTON BANQUET—COLLECTOR BEARD ASSAILS SILVER MONEY—L. Z. LEITER DEFENDS THE DOLLARS OF THE DADDIES.

A great many speeches were made along about the wine and walnut stage of the Boston banquet to the Chicago Commercial Club. The talks were mostly on commercial matters, and the appearance of the approach of better times after the long depression. Finally Collector BEARD, of the Port of Boston, arose and delivered himself of a goldite speech and an assault on silver money, at once out of place and shallow and erroneous in its reasons and assertions. Among other things he said:

The exchange of the world is in our favor. The gold and silver we are producing is accumulating in our hands. The produce of the West and South, the manufactures of the East, are going abroad at the rate of $300,000,000 a year more than the value of the imports we bring back. That tells the story. So long as this state of things continues, so long will we be easy in our finances, so long it will be easy to maintain resumption of specie payments. But are there any dangers in menace as if the tide should turn, if we should have a year or two of short crops, if we should indulge in excessive importations, as we have in former years? What are the dangers that menace us? I said that the President was a check upon unwise legislation; sometimes, unfortunately, not a sufficient check. By a two-thirds vote in either House the Congress of the United States decreed a coin to be a dollar which all the world knows is not a dollar. And on that coin they inscribe the legend, "In God We Trust"—for the odd chance that it does not represent. [Laughter.] And our faith in that trust fluctuates as the price of silver bullion goes up and down in the markets of the world. We have tied up in the National Treasury millions of what I consider national life. Let the short crops come, let the excessive importations come, let the balance of trade turn against us, and what will go forward to pay our debts? Will it be this silver dollar that is not a dollar, or will it be the gold, which is recognized by the world that will become our creditors? That will tell the story. That state of affairs will curb the silver-phobia that is so prevalent to-day. The millions of legal-tender silver dollars that represent, not 100 cents, but 85, 83, or 80 cents, as the market of the world may happen to be,—they are a standing menace to every man that holds a national obligation to every man that sells goods on credit [applause], and without any corresponding benefit except to owners of silver mines. [Applause.]

He then launched out against greenbacks, and insisted upon a paper currency exclusively issued by private corporations called banks.

After two or three others had spoken on mutual-admiration topics, President CARPTER introduced Mr. L. Z. LEITER, of the great Chicago house of FIELD, LEITER & Co. Mr. LEITER said that he regretted, in the presence of so much hospitality, which he desired fully to acknowledge, to be compelled to say a few words in dissent from the views expressed by one of the speakers who had preceded him (Mr. BEARD). He must believe, however, that, when they considered the question of the currency, they would come to the same conclusion that he had arrived at. Thanks to our rulers and the intelligence of the country, on the 1st of January last we had resumed specie-payments; to make that possible, we remonetized silver, because without that, if we had been dependent on gold alone, it was patent that it was impossible to have accomplished it. What had been the result? They had seen their workshops opened, their mechanics employed, their looms resuming their occupation, and to-day we had prosperity. He thought we ought to feel very much better than they did a twelvemonth ago. The mono-metallists had foretold that the silver dollar would ruin the credit of the country. What had happened? Then we were begging the world to take our bonds at 5 per cent, and now we find the world begging for our 4 per cent bonds at a premium of 2¾ per cent. Mr. LEITER closed by appealing to the merchants and bankers of the East to investigate this subject as he had done, and he believed they would abandon the mono-metallic theory, as he had done. He sat down amidst warm applause.

If the balance of trade ever again runs against this country, it will use its surplus silver to pay its foreign debts, just as it has always done in the past. A silver dollar that is legal-tender in the United States will always be received at its legal-tender worth by England, France, and such nations as purchase largely of our products, and they will gladly accept our silver to use in buying them, as it will save the export of their gold. But how does the Collector of Boston know that the bullion value of silver will never advance to a par with gold? Who told him so? Who authorized him to draw such a conclusion? The gentleman should adopt the advice of Mr. LEITER, and study the bi-metallic question before he sets himself up as a public instructor at commercial banquets.

In an interview with a reporter of the New York *Tribune*, WADE

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COLLECTOR BEARD AS. Z.—L. Z. LEITER DE- OF THE DADDIES. hes were made along ut stage of the Boston Commercial Club. The mmercial matters, and proach of better times on. Finally Collector Boston, arose and deliv- speech and an assault out of place and shal- reasons and assertions. said: rld is in our favor. The oducing is accumulating dace of the West and of the East, are going 00,000,000 a year more rts we bring back. That s this state of things be easy in our finances, maintain resumption of re there any dangers to uld turn, if we should crons, if we should in- ation as we have in the dangers that menace dent was a check upon mes, unfortunately, not two-thirds vote in either United States decreed a ll the world knows is not coin they inscribe the st"—for the odd change (Laughter.) And our ds to the price of silver in the markets of the n the National Treasury ider national life. Let the excessive importa- of trade turn against rd to pay our debts? Will t is not a dollar, or will it gnized by the world that That will tell the story. turn the silver-phobia . The millions of legal- represent, not 100 cents the market of the world are a standing menace to national obligation to ds on credit [applause], ending benefit except to [Applause.] t against greenbacks, er currency exclusively ations called banks. thers had spoken on s, President CANDLER ITER, of the great Chi- RTER & Co. Mr. LEI- ted, in the presence of ch he desired fully to mpelled to say a few he views expressed by had preceded him (Mr. re, however, that, when ction of the currency, same conclusion that nks to our rulers and country, on the 1st of umed specie-payments; we remonetized silver, , if we had been , it was patent that it accomplished it. What er had seen their work- hanics employed, their ployment, and to-day we ught we ought to feel they did a twelvemonth ts had foretold that the he credit of the coun- 1? Then we were beg- r bonds at 5 per cent, d begging for our 4 per of 2¾ per cent. Mr. ling to the merchants to investigate this sub- he believed they would allic theory, as he had st warm applause. ade ever again runs ill use its surplus silver just as it has always er dollar that is legal- ates will always be re- er worth by England, s to purchase largely of will gladly accept our em, as it will save the But how does the Col- hat the bullion value of e to a par with gold? ho authorized him to The gentleman should LEITER, and study the re he sets himself up commercial banquets.

reporter of the New HAMPTON said: "The rvative, and has always e quiet, and does not the mover in anything r mistrust. It does not ith did not succeed in t still wishes to injure ntry the Southern peo- rish to make it as great ble." These are noble e shared by more than opulation at the South, t of the country would , and bulldozing would

Newspaper contains a he scene at the depart- Argyll, which, for the ners, we hope is not Duke is represented way with his honorable his eyes, while all the eir hats elegantly be- forefinger, as if they or bowing to a pretty son why good Ameri- to the Duke of Argyll. head before a sovereign Death and Beauty.

B. H."—In yesterday's wastare of water" in and factories. As the owners of such estab- , and they have to pay full price for every gallon they use, it can hardly be called "wastage" on their part. The Water Department receives twice as much money from them as it pays out for the water furnished to them. The wasted water is that portion allowed to run waste without doing any good, and for which those who waste it pay nothing. There are thousands of families in this city who consume and waste three or four times as much water as they pay for. It costs the city three or four dollars to furnish them the water they pay one dollar for. It is these leaks that must be stopped; it is this wastage or profligate wrongful use of the fluid which the employment of water-meters would cure, for when a meter is attached people have to pay for the luxury of squandering water, and they economize at once.

The strike at Fall River, which was resolved on Saturday night, will include 15,000 persons, with a weekly pay-roll of $100,000. The object of it is to procure the restoration of the 15 per cent cut-down made April 1, 1878. If the strike continues two weeks, the laborers will lose more in the aggregate than they can gain in a year if the 15 per cent reduction should be restored to them. But they, of course, are unreflecting, and have not counted the cost of a strike before engaging in it.

The sublime thing that Mr. BEARD, the Collector of the Port of Boston, did at the Commercial Club banquet was to make a speech denouncing the remonetization of silver and condemning the Congress of the United States which by a two-thirds vote accomplished that remonetization. It was in replying to this speech that Mr. LEITER broke loose, and gave his honest opinions as to the beneficial effects of remonetization.

When a party begins to back down, as the Democratic party has begun, there is no telling where it will stop. Its speed backward increases in geometrical ratio. We should not be surprised if the Democrats, before the end of the session, passed a vote of thanks to President HAYES, and awarded him a medal for humane and heroic action in vetoing the appropriation bills.

PLOS-PLON is said to contemplate with calmness the chances of his dear cousin, Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON, dying of a stray shot or fever in Zululand. PLON-PLON has Imperial aspirations for himself and family; and, at any rate, he is fully aware that the thought of a French Prince in an English uniform is not agreeable to most Frenchmen.

A New York policeman has been dogging Dr. HULL ever since the murder of his wife. The funeral took place in New Jersey. Dr HULL had a carriage by himself, but a policeman insisted on occupying a seat by his side, and used force to get into the carriage. This was clearly illegal. No New York policeman can have any authority in New Jersey.

WADE HAMPTON says: "There are only 75,000 white voters in my State, and 90,000 colored voters. The latter, therefore, hold the balance of power." A mild way of putting it. If the colored voters with 15,000 majority only hold "the balance of power," it must be because they are interfered with by tissue-ballots and balldozing.

Cultured citizens of Chicago were very much torn up in their minds Monday night,—the question being whether they should go to hear CARY, MCCARTHY, ADAMS, CONLY, and the Beethoven Society sing VERDI'S Requiem Mass, or observe the circus-parade by moonlight and electric light. As usual, the circus won.

Archbishop PURCELL has personally received in New York, for the relief of his financial embarrassments, only $3,500, which is far less than he expected. If subscriptions do not come in faster than this it will be a long time before he rolls off his shoulders the load of several millions now resting on him.

The *Sun* says that ROBERT COLLYER has the toughest job on his hands he has ever undertaken. Unitarianism has never succeeded in New York as an organized religious movement, and the Church of the Messiah has been particularly unfortunate.

The Democracy notifies the President that, if he doesn't yield, the Judiciary will have to suffer for it. This is like the loafer's threat: "If you hit me, I'll pound your little brother."

Iowa men think KASSON will be appointed to succeed MCCRARY. KASSON has a record in a libel suit, in which he recovered one cent damages, that will tell against him.

Mr. JOHN MORGAN MCKOWN, the writer of the letter on Col. INGERSOLL printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is a resident of Arcola, and not Aurora, Ill.

The election of BAYARD to succeed WADELEIGH as Senator from New Hampshire is another lift to the GRANT boom.

Mr. LEITER had pluck, or he never would have made a bi-metallic speech to those Boston fellows.

BAYARD is plainly without fear, but he will not be without reproach in the Democratic party.

The objection to the Little Judicial bill is that it is so very little,—so small,—so mean, in fact.

Louisiana liars and Louisiana repudiators are naturally very much mixed-up.

As a disorganizer, BAYARD is a success.

PERSONALS.

We suspect that Mt. Ætna has frozen to death.

Who killed Mrs. Hull? Don't all speak at once.

The veto of the Troops bill vetoed the Tilden boom.

The heated term appears to have gone to meet the third term.

David Davis' boom appears to have stopped short, never to go again.

Alice Oates, we think, is necessary. She is necessary to offset John W. Young.

"Pull for the shore," sing the churches, and we promptly nominate Mr. Hanlan.

We should have saved up some of our surplus heat of last summer for this one.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has been made a Knight of the Bath, and, in view of the personal habits of the Bulgarians as to cleanliness, it is a very timely appointment.

Dr. William H. Russell has gone out with Sir Garnet Wolseley to Zululand as special correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, thus severing his long connection with the *Times*.

President Hayes will attend both the Yale and Princeton Commencements. He does not now intend to leave Washington during the summer; the month of September he will spend at Fremont, O.

The Princess Louise, attracted by the manifold beauty of Canadian timber, has conceived the idea of making a mantlepiece of simple but beautiful design, inlaid with a variety of woods. This has been finished, and the Duke of Argyll admires it much.

Lord Rosebery, on hearing of Baron Lionel Rothschild's sudden death, withdrew all his horses from their Manchester engagements except Visconti, which he permitted to run for the cup because the animal had been freely backed by the public in the expectation that it would start and they would thus have a show for their money.

A Philadelphia paper says: "Miss Nellie Cummings, of the Ward and Barrymore "Diplomacy" Combination, is reported by a New York dramatic paper to be very ill and in destitute circumstances. Miss Cummings, who is at the Continental Hotel in this city, has not yet fairly recovered from the shock of the Texas tragedy, but she is not in want."

SPORTING EVENTS.

Advent of Some Two Hundred Racers for the Jockey Club Meeting.

Death of the Chicago Mare Lady Alice at East Saginaw Yesterday.

A Double Stride by the Chicagos Toward the League Championship;

Thanks to a Game Won at Syracuse and the Defeat of Providence by Cleveland.

THE TURF.

THE RUNNERS AT WORK.

The arrivals of thoroughbreds engaged at the meeting here which commences next Saturday still continue. In addition to the large number reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, twenty-four car-loads came in last night from St. Louis, so that now there are about 200 runners alone at the track, and in the early morning squads of them may be seen taking their work, which varies from an exercise gallop to a brush of a mile or so at racing speed. The air was rather chilly yesterday morning for fast work, but among the large number that were out not a few were sent along at a lively clip. Mollie McCarthy was noticeable for her long, raking stride, and she reeled off two miles at a strong gallop. Her trainer, Mr. Martin, does not regard her as being right "at herself," however, and said as much to a TRIBUNE man. A few days ago it was doubtful if she would be fit to start in the Garden City Cup, her only engagement here, but since then she has improved rapidly, and will doubtless come to the post next Tuesday in first-class shape. The other California horses are doing well, especially Mark L. and Lottery, but whether they will be able to repeat here the wonderful performances with which they are credited at home remains to be seen. The Kentuckians think not, saying that the California climate is such that a horse can run much faster and stay better there than here. Mr. Martin was not disposed to deny this when the question was being discussed by a party of horsemen yesterday morning, and Col. McDaniel instanced Golden Gate, a mare that he sold to go to California. In the East, she was not noted as a sticker, but rather the reverse. In California, however, she would run any distance up to four miles, and run it well. Madge Duke was instanced as another who had run much faster and further in the West than in Kentucky. The Californians are characteristically plucky and hopeful, however, and say that, climate or no climate, any horse that beats any of theirs will have to run some.

Volturno, that ran the first heat in the January Stakes at St. Louis last week in 1:48¾, beating Lord Murphy, the Tennessee crack, forty yards, was out for an airing early in the morning, and was so full of life that the boy on his back was kept busy from one end of a mile to the other. He seems likely to be a dangerous one in the races where he is engaged. Joe Rowett, a Derby candidate, was also out, and came in for a large share of admiration by reason of his unusually fine looks. He is a bright bay, with white star, and a more perfectly-modeled animal it would be difficult to find. Montezuma, who is also named for the Derby, took some slow work, but seemed to lack freedom of action. He was graveled at Baltimore recently, and will not start here. Bennett, another animal in the same stable as Montezuma (that of Mr. D. McDaniel), is also amiss. Kimball, a 2-year-old that won at Nashville, was also out. He is a handsome fellow, but not more beautiful to look at than Wallenstein, the 3-year-old colt that has won all his engagements this year, and who became the property of Mr. Pierre Lorillard last week, the price paid for him being $9,000. He starts in the Criterion Stakes here, to be run next week Friday, and in the fall will be sent to England to join his owner's horses in that country.

The only arrivals yesterday morning were Messrs. Shay and Staples, both of whom came in from St. Louis. Mr. Shay brought Troublesome, the well-known hurdler, and Mr. Staple's string consists of Gov. Neptune, Florence Payne, Athelstone, and Cannon.

The jockeys are also coming in by every train. The most noted ones now here are Lakeland, who rides for Capt. Cottrill; Walker, Ten Broeck's rider, who will have the mount on Janet in the Garden City Cup; Kelso, who will ride Joe Rowett; Bennett, who will sport silk for several Western stables; and Spillman, who will be on Dave Moore or Edinburg in the Garden City Cup. Fenices, the well-known Eastern jockey, has been engaged by the Californians, and will ride in several races for them.

AT CENTRAL PARK.

Since the Jockey Club track has been given over entirely to the runners, the Central Park track has been kept warm by the hoofbeats of trotters, and some lively work is done there every morning. Yesterday not less than thirty rivers were given their work there, and some fast quarters were trotted. The best mile was by the gray gelding Charley Ford, formerly known as Billy Basteder, he doing the distance handily in 2:24. Mr. Samuel Morgan's chestnut stallion, Piedmont, was sent around in 2:24¾, the first quarter being a slow one—39½ seconds. But from there to the wire Piedmont went like the wind, coming from the half-mile pole home in 1:09¾.

This afternoon there will be a matinee at the Central Park track, and, as several notable horses are entered, fine sport is expected. The free-for-all race will have for starters Charlie Ford, Piedmont, and Rose of Washington. There will be several other races, mostly between well-known trotters.

DEATH OF MEMENTO.

Perhaps no trotter of her age was so well known as the 3-year-old filly Memento, whose death occurred at Lexington, Ky., last Saturday, from typhoid pneumonia, the news reaching this city yesterday through a letter from her owner, Mr. F. A. Broadbeck, of Columbus, O., as follows:

COLUMBUS, June 14.—Since I last wrote you I have been to Lexington. Arrived there Thursday noon, and found Memento a terrible sufferer, and very low with typhoid influenza. I received a dispatch this evening saying that she died at 3:45 p. m. to-day. I do not suppose that anybody can imagine my feelings in regard to the matter. I had a personal pride in the filly that no one else could possibly have had,—not merely on account of her value so far as dollars and cents go, but, having purchased her on my own judgment, and feeling confident that she was a wonderful filly, I was anxious to see the result; to see what she would be as a 5-year-old or aged mare.

On the 25th day of May, just three days before she was taken sick, Mr. Strader gave her a brush of a mile, which she did handily in 2:20. Eight days after she was 3 years old Mr. Bowerman says she could have beaten 2:25 easily. Her death is a terrible blow to me. I was very anxious after we had made her entry that she should start at the Chicago meeting, but humanity is always doomed to disappointment. F. A. BROADBECK.

In the fall of 1876 there was a field show of weanling colts and fillies at Lexington, one of the judges of which was Col. Conley, now the Manager of the Chicago Jockey Club. He picked out a little brown filly, by Administrator, as the one worthy of first prize, and his judgment was concurred in by the other gentlemen acting with him. Soon after this she was named Memento, and when a yearling was broken to harness and showed wonderful speed. At Lexington, Oct. 10, 1877, she was brought upon the track for a trial, and with Mike Bowerman, weighing 165 pounds, for driver, and a heavy sweat-blanket in the sulky, trotted a mile in 2:56¾,—something never done before or since. She continued to improve, and at Lexington, the 8th of last October, started in a race for 2-year-olds against Steinway, Jewett, Admiration, Mystery, and Verbena. Memento won the first heat easily in 2:39¼, and finished first in the second, the time of which was 2:30. She was set back, however, and the heat given to Steinway, with a record of 2:32¾. He won the third and deciding heat in 2:31¾. This year she was doing better than ever, as shown by Mr. Broadbeck's letter.

A ROW AT ST. LOUIS.

The closing day of the St. Louis meeting, which came to an end last Saturday, was marked by a very unpleasant incident in the Consolation race, a mile and a quarter dash. At the finish the fight was entirely between Bill Bass and Goodnight. The latter took a position next to the pole, and was beaten a neck only by Bass. The rider of Goodnight claimed that Spillman, on Bass, had ridden him foul, and this view of the case was taken by the judges, who gave the race to Goodnight, placed Bass last, and suspended Spillman. The *Globe-Democrat* says of the affair:

Such were the grounds for the ruling, the severity of which caused many protests. The rider of Bass vehemently denies having used any unfair means to obtain an advantage during the race. Gentlemen competent to judge assert positively that the gray had the race in hand all the way from the eighth pole. Good Night had made his run without collaring the leader, and whip and spur were being freely applied at that, while Bass had not been touched with the whip. Gen. Rowett, the well-known Illinois turfman, was interviewed in regard to the matter. He stated that he heard Stovall say that Spellman did not interfere with him; that he had plenty of room, but could not get through; and that, so far as he was concerned personally, he regarded the decision as an outrage. In the first place, he held that the judges had no right to go down out of the stand until they had rendered their decision. In the next place, Bass was entitled to the track, as he had a clear lead at the eighth-pole, and Good Night had no business next to the rails; that if he wanted to pass the leader at all, he should have passed him on the outside. His endeavoring to get through next to the rails was a desperate resort, taken at his peril, and legitimately left him at the mercy of Bass' rider. He said that for one reason he was glad that it had occurred, in his view there was altogether too much loading to Kentucky in the management of the St. Louis Jockey Club. They seemed to ignore everybody but Kentuckians. Mr. Rowett mentioned Gen. McClernand and other prominent Illinoisans, old and experienced turfmen, who had been in attendance all the week, yet not one of them had been invited to the judges' stand, and all this in the face of liberal patronage from a neighboring State.

THE SAGINAW MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., June 17.—The first day of the June meeting of the East Saginaw Driving Club opened with good weather, a track rather fast, and an attendance fair. First on the programme was the 2:50 race. Sixteen entered and seven started, McCurdy's Hambletonian selling, a big favorite, at 20 to 8 for the field. The race was won easily in three straight heats by McCurdy's Hambletonian. Following is the summary:

Two-fifty Class, purse of $800 divided. $400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth.

McCurdy's Hambletonian	1	1	1
Palma	2	3	2
Sat Lovingood	4	2	3
Effie G	3	6	5
Jessie Dixon	5	4	4
Albert F	6	5	6
Stranger	7	7	7

Time—2:31; 2:30; 2:31.

In the 2:27 class Brigadier sold a favorite at 20 to 10 for the field. The race was intensely exciting, nine horses starting. Just after crossing the wire the first heat Lady Alice, owned by Jerry Dunn, of Chicago, dropped dead on the track, having burst a blood-vessel. She was valued at $5,000. Four heats were trotted. The first was won by Jessie Hays, and the remaining three by Ocean Chief. Following is a summary:

Two-twenty-seven class, purse same as 2:50 class:

Oceana Chief	4	1	1	1		
Jessie Hays	1	2	2	5		
Alice West	2	3	3	3		
Brigadier	3	5	6	2		
Monarch Rule	7	4	4	6		
Up-and-Up	8	6	5	dr		
Convoy	6	7	7	4		
Lady Alice	5	dead.				
Tola	9	dis.				

Time—2:24, 2:23; 2:24½; 2:22.

In the pools to-night for the 2:23 class to-morrow, horses sold as follows: Elsie Good, $30; Colman, $31; Dictator, $4; Dick Wright, $5; Brother Jonathan, $4; Monroe Chief, $12; Post-Boy, $12; Lew Scott, $15; Loafer and Ethel drawn. In the 2:30 class Red Sire sold the favorite at $50; Lucy, second, $20; field, $10.

Lady Alice was 8 years old at the time of her death. She was a Messenger mare, and her dam a Hambletonian. Mr. Dunn purchased her from Mickey, of Washington, Ia., and last fall at Minneapolis she won two hot races, and five out of eight in which she started in Minnesota. Her fastest mile was in 2:20¼. At the late meeting in Jackson, Mich., she was in fine form, and showed up well, though she did not get a place in the 2:29 race. Her owner was offered $3,500 for her on the track, after the race, and refused it. Dispatches were sent to Chicago by Gus Wilson, her driver, announcing the death of the mare, and Mr. Dunn instructed him to have her shoes taken of and bury her here at Saginaw.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17.—The spring races of of the Columbus Jockey Club commenced today with a small attendance. The first race was a dash of one mile for a purse of $150, $50 to second, and eleven horses started. The race was won by Harper in 1:44¾, Bettie second. The second race, one and a half miles dash, for 3-year olds, $25 entrance, $200 added, had six entries, with three starters. The race was won by Claudia in 2:39, Ben Hill second. The third race, the Cleveland Club purse, for all ages, $200, had three starters. The race was taken without serious trouble by Bumble Bee.

Summary:

Bumble Bee	2	1	1
Ada Lambert	1	2	2
Edwin A	dist.		

Time—1:40½; 1:45¾; 1:50½.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO VS. STRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STRACUSE, N. Y., June 17.—A raw, cold day prevented all but 500 persons from going out to Kewell Park to-day to see the coming champions tackle the Stars. Both nines were crippled by the loss of regular players, Farrell being absent from the Stars, and Gore and Dalrymple from the Chicagos. Notwithstanding, a fine game resulted. The pitching of McCormick and Larkin was very fine. Both sides were retired in the first inning without a run. Richmond opened the second for the Stars with a hit to right for three bases. His run was earned by a hit of Macullar, which followed. In the third inning Dorgan and Purcell pounded balls to safe spots, and, aided by a high throw to second by Flint, another tally came in. The Chicagos then came in, and, off of four clean hits and an error by McCormick, three runs were scored. These won the game.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Flint, c	5	0	1	1	6	1	1
Peters, s. s	4	0	2	2	5	4	0
Williamson, 3 b	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Anson, 1 b	4	0	2	2	10	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	4	0	2	2	1	0	0
Quest, 2 b	4	0	0	0	5	3	1
Larkin, p	4	0	0	0	0	6	0
Harbidge, c. f	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hankinson, l. f	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	37	3	9	9	27	14	2
Syracuse.							
Dorgan, 1 b	4	1	1	1	6	0	1
Purcell, r. f	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Carpenter, 3 b	4	0	0	0	3	2	1
Richmond, s. s	4	1	1	3	2	1	0
McCormick, p	4	0	0	0	2	6	3
Mansell, l. f	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Macullar, 2 b	3	0	2	2	3	0	0
Holbert, c	3	0	0	0	6	2	0
Adams, c f	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	32	2	5	7	26	11	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Stars	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs earned—Chicago, 1; Stars, 1.
Three-base hits—Richmond, 1.
First base on balls—None.
First base on errors—Chicago, 2, Struck out—Chicago, 6; Stars, 3.
Balls called—On Larkin, 91; on McCormick, 122
Strikes called—Off Larkin, 15; off McCormick, 13.
Passed balls—Holbert, 2.
Wild pitches—McCormick, 2.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—William McLean.
Flint was declared out for being hit with a batted ball.

BUFFALO DEFEATS TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., June 17.—Less than 400 witnessed the game to-day. The Troys batted very weakly, and played a poor fielding game. The game was lost by Mansell's muff in the ninth inning, which gave the Buffalo two hits and two runs they should not have had. Bradley's pitching was great.—the finest that was ever seen in Troy.—and Reilly supported him finely. The Clubs play on Friday instead of Saturday, and it is very probable all games here that are announced for Thursdays and Saturdays will be played on Wednesdays and Fridays:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Runs earned—None.
Two-base hit—J. Clapp.
Left on bases—Buffalo, 4; Troy, 5.
Struck out—Buffalo, 0; Troy, 2.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 5; Troy, 3.
Passed balls—J. Clapp, 2; Reilly, 0.
Wild pitches—Galvin, 1.
Balls called—On Bradley, 77; on Galvin, 93.
Strikes called—Off Bradley, 21; off Galvin, 13.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.
Umpire—Daniels.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—The opening Providence-Cleveland game attracted 700 spectators, who were far from satisfied with the result, inasmuch as the home nine played loosely in the field and failed to approach their batting standard. The chronic lameness in Brown's arm necessitated his retirement, and O'Rourke was substituted, and Matthews played at right field. The visiting team was strengthened by the addition of Allen, formerly of the Live Oaks, of Lynn, at third, Glasscock playing second, and Warner, Strief, and Eden in left, centre, and right fields. With the usual luck, Providence lost the toss and failed to count till the fourth inning, Hines getting a run on a single hit, a wild throw of Gulligan, catcher, and a passed ball. In the second inning Cleveland scored the first tally on Warner's single hit, a put-out, a passed ball, and a wild pitch, and two more runs in the third on base hits by Phillips and Eden, a fumble of Start, and a wild throw by O'Rourke. In the ninth Matthews secured a run for the Grays on his single drive, a passed ball, and Hague's single, while the visitors made two in the ninth inning on boners by Carey and Warner, the muff of a fly by McGearty, and a fumbled grounder by York. The Clevelands earned two of their tallies, and batted Ward for eight hits, scoring nine errors, including three bases on called balls, three passed balls, and a wild pitch. The Greys scored eight hits and ten errors, including two wild pitches and two passed balls. The brilliant features of the game were the catching by Gilligan, the third-base play by Hague, and the infielding by Allen, Carey, and Start. The score was: Cleveland, 5; Providence, 2.

BOSTON—CINCINNATI.

BOSTON, June 17.—Bostons, 9; Cincinnati, 6.

OTHER GAMES.

LOWELL, June 17.—Worcesters, 10; Manchesters, 1.

HOLYOKE, June 17.—Holyokes, 12; Hop Bitters, 7.

SUNDRY SPORTS.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Daniel O'Leary and Peter Crossland will give an exhibition walk at the St. George's picnic, which takes place at the South Chicago Turner Park to-day.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

Comedians, soubrettes, song-and-dance men, change artists, serio-comic and sentimental singers of more ability than is usually found in a variety company, are the elements of Tony Pastor's organization which opened at this house last night. Had Tony as much ability as a singer or an actor as he displays as a manager, he would sweep the country. As the latter, he shows a rare shrewdness and adaptability to the public wants; as the former, he never changes. On the boards he is the same swallow-coated, kid-gloved, serio-comic bit of vulgarity he was when he used to play in his little music-hall on the Bowery ten years ago. His removal to Broadway hasn't improved him in the least. The curtain last night went up on a sketch, which gave Miss Georgie Kane a chance to display her vocal ability, which is of no common order, and then came the Irwin sisters in a light trifle, introducing songs, dances, medleys, etc. Miss May Irwin is a fine soubrette, has a laughing face, a plump and pleasing figure, a pretty pair of eyes, the use of which she fully understands, and a good voice. Her sister Flora also possesses superior physical beauty and ability above the average. The audience were kept in a roar by Niles and Evans, negro delineators, and the French sisters were encored by those who are fond of jigdancing. One of the finest comedians in the company is Mr. Hoey, and Mr. Bryant, his partner, will be remembered by his remarkable imitations of Arbuckle and Levy on the cornet. He has caught their peculiarities and reproduces them with wonderful accuracy. A feature new to this country in the change business is introduced by Mr. John Morris, who, in full view of the audience, personates half a dozen different characters, male and female, with appropriate costume. He manages the changes very nicely, but he should study the characters he personates closer, and his performance would be much more acceptable. The business and limes of the old man ought to be cut. It is tedious. Then the strong-minded female affords good opportunities which are not taken. Variety lovers are acquainted with Sheehan and Jones' "Ash-Box Inspector," in which the pair portray a couple of North-country Irishmen. Mr. George Thatcher, who is still a member of this company, is one of the few among those in the Ethiopian business possessing originality. He appears with a number of new songs and jokes. John F. Sheridan and Miss Alicia Jourdan in a sketch, and Kelly and Ryan in an act of the Pat Rooney order, precede the closing sketch by Thatcher entitled "Love's Endurance; or, He's a Hard Man," in which appear George Thatcher, Frank Girard, Ed French, and Miss May Irwin. This absurdity sent the audience, which was a large one, home in good humor.

THE CIRCUS.

Prominent among the annual boons granted the public is Cooper & Bailey's circus, which began to "show" on the Lake-Front yesterday morning. As the public have been already advised, the exhibition is given in three large tents,—one for the museum, another for the menagerie, and the third is where the arena is made, and in which there is seating capacity for 6,000 or 7,000 people. In animals the menagerie is not quite as rich as it might be; still the collection is a very choice one. There is a den of magnificent performing tigers, the only ones we are told in the country, and a herd of African and Asiatic elephants, such as might make a Barnum envious. The training of these animals, the state of subjection to which they have been brought, and the remarkable intelligence displayed, are features of the show. So far as the artists of the arena are concerned, only words of praise can be spoken. Of course the same old cast-iron jokes were fired off by the clowns, and they were received with the usual hilarity by the crowd. The same old feats of horsemanship were gone through, and when the horses were flying around the ring at the rate of about a mile an hour, and the riders tried to fall off, but didn't, the same old thrill shot through the spectators. A finer company of tumblers than that led by Mr. James Murray we have never seen, and as barebacked riders Messrs. Will Dutton, Frank Melville, George W. Fish, and Senorita Adelaide Codona excellently covered themselves with glory. There were also some excellent Japanese and trapeze performers among the troupe. In the evening the tents were lit by electricity, which illuminated the scene with a white, mellow light, brilliant, and far more pleasing to the eyes than gas or oil. The manager tells us the illumination costs one-fourth less than that by the old system. It certainly adds to the brilliancy and beauty of the scene. In the circus tent the light is incased in opaline globes similar to those used by the Jablochkoff Company on the Avenue de l'Opera, in the Hippodrome, the Magazin du Louvre, and space in front of the Theatre Francais, Paris. To-day three performances will be given.

THE AIMEE SEASON.

The reigning favorite of opera bouffe, Mlle. Aimee, will play a week's season at Haverly's Theatre, commencing next Monday evening. The season will open with Offenbach's new opera, "Mme. Favart," three performances; "The Chimes of Normandy" on Wednesday night; the "Brigands" Thursday night; the "Little Duke" Friday night; "La Jolie Parfumeuse" Saturday night; and the "Grand Duchess" Sunday night, the 23d. The troupe is under the management of Maurice Grau, and numbers about eighty people, among whom are Mlles. Gregoire, Raphael, and Badut; M. Juteau, the tenor; MM. Mezieres and Duplan, comedians; and M. Jouard, baritone.

THE MCGIBENY FAMILY.

A family organization—consisting of father, mother, and seven children—opened a series of concerts at Hershey Hall last evening. The children range from about 16 years down to 3, and evince quite a degree of precocious musicality. The cornet band was blaring and dissonant; but the orchestral selections were, considering the age of the performers, very fairly executed. Mrs. McGibeny has a voice of much power; Miss Viola handles the violin with considerable intelligence; Little Allie is an unusually bright infant; and the family collectively rattle off glees, choruses, and kindergarten-songs with decided vivacity.

THE CIRCUS-AGENT AND THE REPORTER.

Yesterday afternoon a dapper little man, with a two-ounce cane and a half-pound cluster-diamond pin, came into the Virginia City *Chronicle* office and asked if the amusement reporter was in. When the man he sought was pointed out, the stranger grasped him warmly by the hand, remarking:

"Really delighted to meet you, sir—really, I am. I've heard of you at every place I've stopped on my way from New York out here. I had such a curiosity to see you that I got off at Reno and took a run up. But really I had expected to find a much older man, considering the magnificent reputation your dramatic and circus criticisms have given you. All our boys told me to be sure and see you, if I didn't get aboard of anything else in the town."

"Ah," said the reporter, blushing in four colors, "I am glad to see. Might I inquire your name?"

"Well, here's my card," said the little man, handing out a piece of paper about five inches square. "You may have heard of me before—Clarence De Lacy Slocum, agent of the Sebastian Van Buena Vista Circus and Menagerie. This is by far the hugest combination of gigantic circuses ever out on the road. We started out about five years ago in a small way, with not over 400,000 feet of canvas, only nine tents, and scarcely 1,500 animals; but we gradually absorbed all the small-fry shows. They'd get into bankruptcy along the route, and we would buy their outfits. Sebastian, our owner, is the most sympathetic man on earth. He'd buy their little shows and pay double price, just to help the poor devils along. Money is of no account to him. He's traveling simply for pleasure and a desire to see the great West."

"I'd like to know him," remarked the reporter.

"Oh, he knows you—that is, by reputation. He has your picture set in a frame that cost him over $100. He was saying to me one night that, whenever business was dull, he just took a look at that phiz of yours, and it always made him feel as happy as if he was obliged to turn 500 people away at the door."

"How came he to get hold of my picture?"

"Oh, he begged it of De Murska or Modjeska or Clara Morris—I forget which. She hated like thunder to part with it; but, you see, he had loaned the great actress $10,000 once in Paris to buy a wardrobe and some jewelry for a new piece, and, as the debt was never canceled, she couldn't very well refuse. But I just came in to give you a little information about our show. I always liked to give a man all the points when I know he possesses the talent to handle them in the right style. Some fellows down at Reno and Carson tried to pump me, but I didn't propose to let a description of my show be mangled up by scrub-writers. Besides, Sebastian telegraphed me from New York last night not to let anybody but you get aboard of the first grand description. Just mention four miles of cages containing wild beasts, with twelve new varieties of elephants and a recently-discovered monster from Africa called the jabberwock, which weighs 3,000 pounds."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir! And a man like you, with a fine descriptive ability, and an inexhaustible command of language, which has made you famous in two continents ——"

"How many columns do you want?"

"Oh, as many as you please."

"When will the show be here?"

"Perhaps not for two months; it takes such a long time to move the animals that our progress across the country is slow."

"Just so. Well, our figures for big circuses like yours are $150 a column, cash down, and 30 per cent of the gross receipts if the show is a success."

The circus-agent seemed greatly affected.

"Isn't that rather steep?" he said.

"It would be, perhaps, for a small provincial journal like the New York *Herald* or even the London *Times*; but we circulate such a mammoth edition that the price is comparatively trifling. Fourteen freight-cars come up every day with paper for our edition, which is worked off on five big Walter presses, lightning-geared. Our expense for steam alone, sir, is $3,000 a day. We have more carriers than you could pack into your largest tent. Our Eastern circulation has been increasing at the rate of 1,000 a day for the last two years. By simply cutting down the size of the paper an eighth of an inch our proprietor has saved enough money to build four school-houses, worth $40,000 each, and endowed a lunatic asylum in each county in the State. He doesn't run the paper for money, but just simply for his health, and because he likes the country. Our mailing and folding machinery would remind you of the Riedon Iron-works."

"Is it in this building?"

"Oh, no; this is simply a branch office—the place where we write up circuses. Our principal establishment——"

The circus-agent groaned as if in agony, and fled from the office.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Frank Rogers has written a play for Gus Williams.

Bob Miles, of Cincinnati, passed through the city yesterday.

Billy Emerson is in town, and "Lucky" Baldwin, of San Francisco, has been here for several days.

Steele Mackaye has received during his stay in this city 119 applications from people who desire to go on the stage, and his room is littered with plays by Chicago dram

THE RAILWAYS.

State Investigation into the Practices of the New York Central.

Vanderbilt Found to Be as Rich in Invention as in Worldly Goods.

His Recent Letter Shown by His Own Books to Have Been a Hollow Pretense.

The Kansas Pacific Formally Gobbled by the Union Pacific.

Notes Touching the Kansas City War—Death of C. E. Follett.

CENTRAL DISCRIMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges of freight discriminations has devoted four days to examination of the books and officers of the New York Central. A clear case seems made out, from this unwilling testimony, that the Central Railroad Company does discriminate in the matter of freight rates. Samuel Goodman, Assistant General Freight Agent, and General Traffic-Manager Rutter were the witnesses. Mr. Goodman admitted the discrimination. He said 50 per cent of the local traffic from New York is done at special rates. When asked if certain merchants did not send their goods at special rates, he replied, No, they did not ask for favors, and the officers had no time to hunt up business. The *Graphic* says: "This, apparently, means that the Central has an elastic scale of rates. If a forwarder is willing to pay, he is charged the top rates. If he 'kicks,' the rate is reduced until he is satisfied. More than kicking and dissatisfaction are necessary to obtain favors from the Central. If that was all, dissatisfaction could not exist for any length of time. While certain shippers have for years been dissatisfied by reason of the disadvantage at which they have been placed through the special rates granted to more favored competitors, no one believes so great and good a man as Mr. Vanderbilt would deliberately lie. Yet the fact that between the joint letter denying freight discriminations,—the production of which he was one of the authors and signers,—and the testimony of Mr. Goodman, based upon and supported by the entries in the Central's books, there is a discrepancy it will puzzle even Chauncey M. Depew to explain away. Mr. Vanderbilt says there are no discriminations. Mr. Goodman says half the local traffic from New York is done on special rates, and that probably 90 per cent of the business to Syracuse is done at special rates. Some of the special rates are 60 per cent, and some more than that, below the regular rates. A shipper thus favored has a good start in entering into competition with a less favored merchant or shipper. No wonder Mr. Goodman should say that at times one shipment on such favorable terms gave a merchant control of a market in a certain town or city. Mr. Rutter said there was now no cutting of west-bound business by the trunk lines. He had no knowledge of special contracts on lard or grain. He admitted David Dows & Co. might at times have got a special rate on very heavy shipments. Dows' special rate on 500 car-loads was 12½ cents to New York. Dows & Co. were not allowed to 'farm out' their special rates to other firms, but, if they did so, what could the Central do about it? Mr. Rutter named an average of 50 cents per 100 pounds as a paying rate, and 40 cents as a losing, but would not specify more closely."

Mr. Rutter to-day explained the connection between the Central and the Merchants' Dispatch Line. He said: "The Merchants' Dispatch is the only non-co-operative line of all the existing fast-freight lines running over the trunk lines. We take the risk on all freights they secure and bring to our depots. They pay a dividend to their stockholders quarterly of 10 per cent per annum. We have an arrangement with them also by which they take charge of the foreign freight from the West. They collect, solicit, and deliver it to us, and we pay them 2 per cent for that, but the freight is ours. When the 'pool' was formed there was a decrease of business all around, and theirs decreased also, but the proportionate receipts and profits of all parties were larger on the diminished traffic."

THE CAIRO COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—The litigation which has been pending in the United States Circuit Court here for several years between the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company and the Cairo City Property Company was compromised to-day at a conference between L. M. Johnson, of St. Louis, General Manager of the road, representing the Receiver; S. Corning Judd, of Chicago, attorney for the road and the European bondholders; and Col. S. S. Taylor, President of the Cairo City Property Company. In 1872, before the road was completed, the Property Company, desiring it to be built on a certain line, donated the right-of-way through its property and land for depot grounds and terminal facilities, the total grant being then valued at $150,000 or $200,000. Under this agreement the road was completed on the specified line. The Property Company, however, then refused to fulfill its contract, claiming that the railroad had agreed to protect the levee from abrasion by the Mississippi, which had not been done. Such an agreement was made by Taylor, as President of the railroad, with himself, as President of the other Company, but the railroad held that this was void. Several suits were instituted on each side, but these will be dismissed. The terms of the compromise agreed on are that the Railroad Company shall pay $15,000 in full of all claims of the Property Company of every character, and that the latter shall convey to the Railroad Company all the property under the original contract, including six miles of right-of-way, about sixteen acres in Cairo for depot grounds and terminal facilities, and 950 feet of frontage on the Ohio River.

DIXON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., June 17.—Our citizens, represented by a committee composed of Col. H. T. Noble, Senator H. D. Dement, and Ald. Becker, are deeply interested in and actively at work at securing the right of way for a railroad switch which will connect the depots and water-power of this city, situated about one mile apart. The Northwestern Railroad Company have offered to build and operate it, provided the right of way can be secured to them free of charge. In this the Illinois Central Railroad Company will probably unite. High hopes are also entertained that this work, small in its inception, will eventuate in the extension of the Northwestern Railroad up the Rock River Valley to Grand Detour, Oregon, Byron, and Rockford, where it will make a junction with their road extending to Kenosha, and connecting also with their vast system of railroads in Wisconsin and the extreme Northwest. A Rock River Valley railroad was projected thirty years ago by William B. Ogden, and several fruitless attempts have been made by railroad companies to occupy this important ground connecting the manufacturing cities of a valley soon to rival, if not surpass, the valley of the far-famed Connecticut. Two years ago surveys of this route were made, and pronounced of easy grade and feasible. The residents of the Rock River Valley clear up to Rockford are very desirous of a southwestern outlet, and will do all in their power to further this work, provided the Northwestern Company contemplate it this season.

THE KANSAS CITY FIGHT.

The war on the passenger business from Kansas City East has now come to an end, at least as far as Chicago is concerned. Another meeting of the parties interested in the fight was held yesterday morning. Mr. J. C. McMullin, General Manager of the Chicago & Alton, explained that there were but few, if any, tickets from Kansas City to Chicago over his road in the hands of outside parties, but those that were out he was perfectly willing to redeem. He admitted that a number of tickets had been issued at reduced rates to St. Louis, and these he would not redeem until the St. Louis roads came up the fight against his road. He could not see why the Chicago roads should go into this fight and help the St. Louis lines. As the other roads, including the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Hannibal & St. Joe, had never asked anything else except that the Alton should redeem the tickets from Kansas City to Chicago in the hands of outside parties, they accepted Mr. McMullin's explanation, and an agreement was therefore made that the Chicago roads running here from Southwestern points should charge an arbitrary rate of $9 from Mississippi River points to Chicago as long as the roads west of the Mississippi continue at loggerheads. The rate from Kansas City to Chicago will therefore be $9.50 for the present, the rates from Chicago to Kansas City remaining at the regular tariff rates. The action taken yesterday is a crushing defeat for the St. Louis lines. When similar action was taken by the Chicago lines last Saturday, the St. Louis lines went to work at once to have the arrangement broken up, and, through misrepresentations to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Hannibal & St. Joe, they succeeded for the time being. The General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Missouri Pacific came to the city last Monday, and have worked indefatigably ever since to prevent an arrangement by the Chicago roads. But their efforts were in vain, and last evening they left for home in greatly-depressed spirits.

SAD INTELLIGENCE.

The sad intelligence was received here yesterday that C. E. Follett, for many years General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Vandalia Line, died at St. Louis Monday night at 9 o'clock. The deceased has been ailing for some months, but was able to attend to his duties until about two weeks ago, when he was severely stricken down at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city, while on a visit here. By good care he recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home in St. Louis. In spite of the best care that a loving family, faithful friends, and able physicians could bestow, he grew worse and worse, until finally that grim conductor, Death, came along and collected his last fare. Wherever Mr. Follett was known he was beloved and esteemed, and his untimely decease causes much mourning. He was one of the most able and efficient General Ticket and Passenger Agents in the country, and through his long years of service and experience had been looked upon as an authority among his confreres. It will not be an easy task for the Vandalia Line to repair the severe loss it suffers by his demise, as an equally competent man will be hard to find. At the time of his death he was about 55 years of age. Previous to his going on the Vandalia, he was General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, and held similar positions on sundry other Western roads. Some twenty or more years ago he had charge of the Passenger Department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in this city. His funeral takes place Thursday afternoon, and several of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents and other railroad men in this city leave for St. Louis tonight to accompany his remains to their last resting place.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17.—A plan is on foot to oust the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad from the use of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie Road between Templeton and Kankakee, and then for the Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago, Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, and Junction Railroad to run a through line from Cincinnati to Chicago. It is said that Receiver Ingalls has as yet been unable to checkmate the movement, and W. F. Reynolds, principal owner of the line between this city and Lafayette, is about to begin suit to recover possession of that property from the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Road, which operates it by lease.

E. G. Case will succeed C. E. Follett as Ticket Agent of the Vandalia.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 17.—Articles of incorporation for the organization of two proposed narrow-gauge railroads in McLean County were to-day filed with the Secretary of State by Benjamin J. Gifford, Harvey E. Bullock, John and Guy D. Penfield, all of Rantoul; Robert Fisher, of Fisher, Ill.; Ezra Dickerson, of West Lebanon, Ind. These roads are named the Heyworth, Rantoul & Eastern Railway, capital $30,000, to run from Leroy to Heyworth, and the McLean County Narrow-Gauge Railway, capital $25,000, to run from Heyworth to a point on the west line of McLean County, in Sec. 34, Township 22, north of Range 11.

THE IOWA & DAKOTA EXTENSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., June 17.—The extension of the Iowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is being pushed at the rate of one and one-half miles per day. About 1,000 men are employed. The road is nearly all graded from Pattersonville, the present terminus, to the James River, a distance of ninety-six miles. The distance from Pattersonville to Fort Thompson, on the Missouri River, is about 200 miles. The work of locating the route to Fort Thompson will commence this week; and the road will be completed this fall if possible,—probably by Dec. 1.

DETROIT'S COUP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—The Common Council to-night, after long discussion, passed a resolution, by a vote of 18 to 7, authorizing the purchase of Belle Isle, just above the city, to be used for a park, and the issue of $200,000 bonds in payment of the same. This is regarded as the first decisive step toward the construction of a bridge over the river.

SWALLOWED.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—S. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, to-day received the Kansas Pacific Road from the Receiver, and appointed G. T. Smith General Superintendent.

ITEMS.

The regular monthly meeting of the fast freight lines running over Vanderbilt's roads will be held at Boston next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Detroit, Lansing & Northern Railway has assumed charge of the Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad. Mr. F. B. Mulliken has been appointed General Manager, and Mr. W. A. Carpenter General Freight and Passenger Agent, with headquarters at Detroit.

There were rumors in circulation yesterday that some of the Eastern roads were again cutting east-bound passenger rates, but they could not be traced to any reliable source, and the probabilities are that the rumors were spread simply for the purpose of breaking the rates. The scalpers are selling New York tickets at $18.50, which is a reduction of $1.50 from tariff rates, but it is claimed that they are enabled to do this by buying Boston tickets, and giving an order on their agents in New York to pay the $1.50 for the Boston coupon.

The Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge Company will at once commence the work of replacing all the woodwork of that structure, excepting the flooring and railroad ties, with steel. A contract has been made with the Pittsburgh Bridge Company to do the job for $60,000, to be completed by the 1st of November. The change will lessen the weight of the structure about 200 tons, or the weight of a railway train, and will greatly add to its beauty. The work will be done without interfering with the running of trains or the traffic on the carriage-way.

The Kansas City *Times* has the following in regard to the transfer of the Kansas Pacific to the Jay Gould interest:

After being in the hands of a Receiver for nearly three years, the Kansas Pacific Railroad was yesterday transferred, by order of the United States Court, to the Jay Gould interest by Mr. S. T. Smith, Receiver. S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific, named by the purchaser as the party to receive the road, was in town on Friday, and on account of the non-arrival of certain papers from New York Judge Foster refused to make the order. The documents arrived yesterday, and at 3 o'clock Mr. Smith telegraphed Mr. Clark at Omaha that he turned the road over to him, and issued a circular to the effect that, "By direction of the United States Circuit Court, I have this day turned over to S. H. H. Clark all the effects of the Kansas Pacific Railway." This was his last official order as Receiver, but that he will issue many more as General Superintendent no one doubts, as it is freely authenticated that the order appointing him to this position will be among the first acts of Mr. Clark when he reaches this city on Monday. Such, at least, is the hope of Mr. Smith's hundreds and thousands of friends in this section of the country.

LYNN, MASS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—The City of Lynn to-day celebrated the 250th anniversary of its settlement. The holiday drew an immense crowd of visitors from Boston and all parts of Essex County. The city was gaily decorated with flags and devices, there being hardly a house that was not festooned. A regatta and dory race in the morning was followed by a trades'-procession and columns of firemen, military, and other people, and an oration in the Music Hall by Cyrus W. Tracy, who claimed for the early settlers a greater breadth of religious and political views than they have hitherto been given credit for. A civic banquet was given in Odd Fellows' Hall at 3, at which kind greetings were read from Lynn, in England, and speeches made by the Lieutenant-Governor and other State dignitaries. In the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks.

RELIGIOUS.

THE POWERS ESTATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The death of Thomas H. Powers, the millionaire druggist, of the firm of Powers & Wightman, left his church benefactions in a condition that causes great anxiety on the part of the leaders of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and many do not hesitate to say that his loss to the Church threatens most serious consequences to the existence of the reformed body of Episcopalians. Mr. Powers was a great financial prop of the Reformed Episcopal movement. He built the largest and finest church that any congregation of the Reformed branch of Episcopalians worship in anywhere (the Second Reformed in this city), and aided in building every other church-building, paying every other church, the denomination owns. Now that he is dead the Church at large finds itself indebted to the estate somewhere in the vicinity of over $100,000, and nearly swamped for the want of several hundreds of thousands more, confidently expected from the same source, and without means to pay what they owe the estate. On the other hand, the executors and trustees find themselves called upon by the law to collect this amount, and to hold it in trust for Mr. Powers' grandchildren, as directed by the will. The church indebtedness thus referred to, as scheduled in part in the appraisement filed by the executors and trustees, presents the following due: From the Reformed Episcopal Church of Digby, Nova Scotia, $5,500 in bond and mortgage; Reformed Episcopal of Louisville, $10,000, mortgage and note; Christ Church, of Jacksonville, Fla., note and mortgage, $3,500; Reformed Church of Beaufort, S. C., bond and mortgage, $3,500; Emanuel Church, of Newark, N. J., duebill, $1,000; Christ's Church, of Toronto, Canada, open account, $4,000; Church of Emanuel, Philadelphia, $2,000, bond and mortgage; Reconciliation, of Philadelphia, $5,000, bond and mortgage; Church of the Redeemer, of Philadelphia, $5,000, open account; Second Reformed, of Philadelphia, $675, open account; Church of the Covenant, of Philadelphia, loaned, $4,000. These figures serve to show, however, only a part of the claims of the estate against the property of the denomination. The condition of some of the churches named is very serious in view of the disposition of the executors, and spirited litigation is expected. Last week the Cummins Memorial Church, in Baltimore, was to have been sold to satisfy a mechanic's lien of $6,500. The auctioneer had just mounted the block to begin when news came from Chicago, where the General Council was in session, that the money had been raised, and thus the impending disaster was averted. A gentleman who speaks for the executors and trustees says of this claim, as of the other indebtedness to the estate, that the executors have no disposition to press for the money, but they want it, and will, of course, take such measures as are necessary to fulfill the requirements of the will.

EPISCOPALIANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The thirty-third annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Wisconsin met at All Saints' Cathedral to-day, the opening session beginning at half-past 9 o'clock. The attendance was comparatively small, about one-half filling the audience-room of the Cathedral, and many of those present were ladies of the local Episcopal congregation. Many of the clerical and lay delegates from about the State had not arrived to attend the opening service. Prayers and the celebration of the Lord's Supper occupied the first hour of the session, and at 11 o'clock Bishop Welles commenced the delivery of his annual address before the Council. The address occupied considerably more than an hour in its delivery, and was a complete and admirable condensation of the history of the entire past year's work in the diocese. After his general review of the church-work in Wisconsin, the Bishop referred in detail to the different prominent workers in the diocese who during the year have died, and paid eloquent tribute to their worth as helpers in the Church. Of the Hobart Guild, the former beloved Warden of Racine College, he spoke with rare eloquence and effect, eulogizing him as "one of the truest and noblest sons the American Church has ever known." Within the year five clergy of the diocese have removed to other fields of labor, while the ranks were swelled by seven accessions from other fields. He gave a statistical showing of his work as Bishop, reporting, among other facts, 309 confirmations within his jurisdiction. From his review of the work of the Cathedral and its missions he reported every cause of encouragement, and said there had never been within the history of the Cathedral a more hopeful outlook. The same report was made in effect of the homes, hospitals, and colleges, and seminaries and schools of the diocese. After arguing at length for the necessity of more and better missionary work in the occupation of the missionary field of the Wisconsin Diocese, Bishop Welles referred to the present financial condition of the Cathedral property, showing a present total indebtedness of $24,700, then entered at length upon an argument for the organization of a Cathedral chapter, and closed by submitting the form of a canon for its government,—not perfect the form, the Bishop said, but embodying needed provisions for a proper government of the proposed Cathedral chapter. The draft of canon will undoubtedly form a chief topic for consideration during the proceedings of the Council.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied with the reception of and action upon reports from Standing Committees.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 17.—The Catholic community is surprised to-day by the announcement that, owing to the financial difficulties of the Church during the period of depression through which it is passing, the Catholic Bishop has determined to abandon his episcopal palace, rent or sell it, and accept a curacy, thus saving the body $10,000 per annum. It appears the Bishop has been involved in financial difficulties by becoming responsible for building sixteen new churches in the diocese. He has applied to the faithful for assistance to relieve him from his embarrassment, and in return he promises to celebrate annually for twenty-five years two grand masses, one for the living and one for the dead. The amount of the liabilities is not made known, but is supposed to be very large.

The Reformed Episcopal Church, established here under the pastorship of the Rev. Dr. Usher, has withdrawn from connection with the sect in the United States, and united with the English Church, of which Dr. Gregg is styled the Primate. The action of the late Conference at Chicago was the cause of the secession. Charges were brought against Bishop Gregg and Dr. Usher. It is alleged that no defense was allowed in his behalf. The charges were, first, that Bishop Gregg altered the constitution and canons in manuscript after they were passed by the Synod, and that those he had printed as such were not what had been adopted; second, that he has left the Reformed Episcopal Church; third, that he has become such a terrible thing as a Primate, and is in himself the whole Church, and no one has anything to say or any power but himself; fourth, he wrote to Bishop Fallows for a letter-demissory, and acted as though he had received it before it could have possibly reached him; fifth, that he consecrated Bishop Toke after authority to do so had been revoked. After a good deal of discussion the secession resolution was carried by a vote of 64 to 18.

PASTORAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—The Rev. Father Conrad, of Trinity Catholic Church, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood to-day. To-night the societies connected with the Church had a torchlight procession and other festivities in honor of the event.

BAPTISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 17.—The Aurora Baptist Association met at the Baptist Church in this city to-day, and was opened by the Rev. H. E. Furst, of Plainfield, who conducted the devotional exercises. The election of officers resulted as follows: The Rev. A. L. Farr, of Sandwich, Moderator; the Rev. F. M. Smith, of Bristol, Clerk; the Rev. J. O. Mason, of Aurora, Treasurer. This evening's session was opened by the Rev. E. W. Hicks, who led the devotional exercises. The Rev. J. H. Jackson, of Aurora, followed with a sermon, and the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, of Chicago, discoursed of ministerial education.

THE LUTHERANS.

WOOSTER, O., June 17.—The sixth day of the Lutheran Synod. The Committee on Missions at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Selina, Kan., reported in favor of the Board of Church Extension guaranteeing the payment of interest on $10,000 for the purpose of getting the former mission a place of worship, and on $4,000 for the latter. The chief discussion was on selecting a Board of Home Missions. It is designed to select an entire new Board, there being a want of harmony among the old Board.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., June 17.—A collision occurred here to-day on the Michigan Central Road between the 1:15 passenger from the East and the freight which usually gets here about noon. Both trains were going the same way, and the passenger, striking the freight, caused the latter to pitch over the embankment at the side of the track. All of the inmates of the caboose jumped from the car except one, John Flint, who was badly injured in the back, and was found among the debris of the wreck. He lives at Ceresco, Mich. The trains were delayed a little, and some damage was done to the freight-cars and the passenger locomotive. The passenger train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour when the collision occurred, and the engineer of the passenger is blamed by many, though he had the right of the track.

MILWAUKEE BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The woman who lost her life by falling into the river from East Water street bridge yesterday was this morning identified as Christine Unrath, wife of a German saloon-keeper residing on Forest Home avenue, near the cemetery. Deceased was 50 years of age, and the mother of seven children, nearly all of whom are grown up. She had resided in the city many years.

LOAFERS SHOOT A LITTLE GIRL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., June 17.—Rosanna Peters, aged 11, was shot in the back in her father's house near this city this evening, the ball being fired by a party of young bloods who were passing along the road in an intoxicated condition. She will probably die. The parties are yet at large.

A FATAL FALL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, June 17.—A man named Robert Douglas fell from a railing on Bluff street to the railroad track below, some forty feet, early this morning, and was instantly killed. Whether it was suicide, accident, or foul play is not known.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., June 17.—Yesterday, while bathing at Elkader, a son of Michael Callahan was drowned, aged 16 years.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June 17.—The schr West Side, when about a mile from here, towing up the canal, struck a rock, knocking a hole in her, and causing a bad leak. Finding the water continuing to gain on them while pumping, it was found necessary to run her ashore east of the harbor piers, to keep her from sinking. She lays in a good position on the sand bottom, with about six feet of water in her. She is loaded with coal, bound from Oswego to Milwaukee, and owned in Oswego.

Passed Up—Steers Acadia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Prussia, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; schr Sam Cook, Oswego to Chicago, coal; West Side, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; John Magee, Oswego to Milwaukee, coal; Florida of Oswego, Fair Haven to Chicago, coal.

Down—Schr W. B. Phelps, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat.

Wind—Northwest, light.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Some vessel-men weakened on grain rates yesterday, and accepted 1⅝c on corn to Buffalo. Charters were made at 1⅝c and 1¾c. The following engagements were reported: To Buffalo—Props Scotia and St. Louis, schr H. A. Kent, corn at 1¾c; prop Cuba, wheat, corn, and oats, through. To Erie—Prop Conestoga, wheat, through. To Sarnia—Props Toledo and Champlain, corn. To Collingwood—Prop Canada, corn. After 'Change the schr C. C. Barnes, oats to Buffalo, at 1½c, and the W. S. Crosthwaite, corn to do, at 1⅝c. Capacity, 75,000 bu wheat, 275,000 bu corn, and 50,000 bu oats.

The only lumber charters reported at the Association office yesterday were the schrs San Jacinto and Live Oak from Manistee to Chicago, at $1.87½ per 1,000 ft.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 17.—Up—Props Dominion, Berkhead and barges; schrs William Young, James Wade, Monguagon, John Rice, Angus Smith, Prince Alfred, O. M. Bond.

Arrived—Schrs Montcalm, Mont Blanc, Monticello, Reindeer, Montmorency.

Down—Prop Sanilac; schrs Henry W. Gage, Mears, John Richards, Daniel G. Fort; tug John Martin passed down at 4 a. m. with the prop Atlantic disabled.

Wind—Northeast, fresh; weather fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 17—10 p. m.—Passed up—Props Oswegatchie, Nahant, Ontario, B. W. Jenness and barges, Bay City and barges; tug McClellan and barges; schrs Hoboken, Mary Copely, Cossack, John T. Mott, Charlotte Raab, Elgin, Sarah Jane, Minnie Davis.

Down—Props Vienna and consort, Japan, Kewenaw; schrs John O'Neil, C. Amsden, A. Cobb, Clara Parker, Henry P. Baldwin.

Wind—North, light; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 17.—Coal freights steady; charters, schrs Columbian, coal to Cleveland, 15c; C. H. Foster and G. C. Trumpff, coal to Milwaukee, 35c; Pensaukee, coal to Chicago, at 35c; Three Brothers, coal for Erie to Portage, 60c free, and iron ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $1.35 per ton; prop V. H. Ketchum, coal to Chicago, 35c.

Cleared—Props Alaska, merchandise, Chicago; Pacific, merchandise, Hancock; schrs Goldhunter, merchandise; A. L. Andrews, 900 tons stone, Toledo; R. Winslow, Duluth; C. J. Wells, F. A. Georger, 1,400 tons coal; Erastus Corning, 1,250 tons coal; F. L. Danforth, 1,200 tons coal, Chicago; G. C. Trumpff, 675 tons coal, Milwaukee; G. Harmon, 1,400 brls salt, Cleveland; G. W. Holt, 400 tons coal, Detroit.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—Charters to-day—To Kingston, schr American, wheat at 4¾c; to Buffalo, prop James Fiske, corn at 2c, and oats on through rate.

Arrived—Scur Neguanee, prop Clinton with schrs Gleniffer and Grimsby.

Cleared—Prop Clinton with schrs Gleniffer and Grimsby, for Chicago; schr Melvin S. Bacon for Escanaba.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Excursion-boat managers are feeling bluer than the waters of the lake over the prevalent cool spell.

Marine matters were unusually dull yesterday. Vessel-men feel very much depressed in consequence of the prevailing low freights, and are not hopeful as to the outlook.

The scow C. L. Fick, of Detroit, arrived in this port yesterday with a cargo of 140,000 feet of lumber from Caseville, and she will hereafter engage in the Lake Michigan lumber-trade.

Capt. David Vance, of Milwaukee, was in the city yesterday, partly on business connected with the schr Vanvalkenburgh, which will have her cargo of iron ore out to-day, when she will be dry-docked and a survey held on her.

Spectacle Reef is to have a new fog-whistle.

The schr Ellen Spry overran 589 bu on a cargo of 39,500 bu corn.

The stmr Grace Grummond is coming to Chicago again, and will re-enter the South Haven route.

The schr Philo Scoville, formerly owned here, is said to have turned up in Canadian waters as the Midland Rover.

CITY SCRIP.

Ald. Dixon's Conundrum to Mayor Harrison.

The Reason for His Faith, and Why He Asked It.

Can't "Our Carter" Do as Well as Monroe Heath?

The limitation rule of the Council—an excellent one when applied to Lawler, who, without it, would talk, and talk, and talk, and talk, and talk—sometimes cuts off remarks which are of interest. This was the case with the speech of Ald. Dixon Monday night in urging the passage of his resolution calling on the Mayor for the meaning of his circular to the heads of Departments, directing them to restrict expenses to 75 per cent of the tax-levy for 1879, and also for his Honor's construction of the law limiting the issuance of scrip. In his remarks, Ald. Dixon asserted that there was no necessity for reducing either the number of employes or their salaries, but the rule referred to above precluded him from giving the facts upon which the assertion was based. A TRIBUNE reporter, therefore, sought him out yesterday, and asked him to conclude his speech.

"The law provides," he began, "that the city authorities shall not issue scrip to the amount of more than 75 per cent of the total tax-levy. The total tax-levy for 1879 is $3,776,450. Now 75 per cent of that is $2,832,338. Last year, when the tax-levy was about the same, and there was an empty Treasury, Mayor Heath issued in round numbers only $1,900,000 in scrip, or about 50 per cent of the levy. This year Mayor Heath paid in cash the first quarter's salaries of all the employes except the school-teachers,—money he had saved; and, when he went out of office, he left enough to pay another month's salaries in cash, and three-quarters of a million in money to the credit of the different Departments. Mayor Harrison came in in May. The tax-levy, as I said, amounts to $3,776,450. If Mayor Heath could get along the whole of last year—employing the same number of men as now—by drawing only $1,900,000 in scrip, and a compliance with the law limiting the issue this year to 75 per cent of the tax-levy will yield $2,832,338 for eight months, I want to know

WHERE THE NECESSITY IS

for reducing the working force, or for cutting down salaries. But, aside from this, there are items in the Appropriation bill aggregating $1,690,000, against which there is no need for drawing little if any scrip."

"For example?"

"There is an item of $200,000 for construction of the City-Hall. One-half of that, with the unexpended balance, is sufficient for this year. But why draw against even $100,000? The contractors took the job with the understanding that they were to be paid out of the taxes when collected. All that is necessary to enable them to raise money to pay expenses, if they require it, is to issue estimates setting forth that they are entitled to so much. They could assign them, as they would assign scrip, and get them discounted at the banks, or could borrow money on them. They are just as good collateral as scrip."

"Item No. 2?"

"Collection and copying of delinquent taxes, $60,000. That will not be done until next year."

"Another?"

"Dredging in harbor and river, $60,000. Estimates can be issued for that."

"Any more?"

"New apparatus and supplies for the Fire Department, $35,000. That can be dropped entirely without impairing the efficiency of the Department."

"Another?"

"Interest on the bonded debt, $675,323. Half of that is not due until next January, and the Comptroller can arrange with the banks to carry it until the taxes are collected, as was done last year. He could pay some of it with the miscellaneous cash receipts."

"Any more items?"

"Yes. Police station in the West Division, $15,000. It isn't necessary to build that until we have the money in hand."

"Another?"

"Lighting street-lamps, $325,000. It is not necessary to pay until the taxes are collected. Not a dollar of scrip was issued against that fund last year. The companies are willing to wait."

"ANOTHER?"

"Construction of sewers, $250,000. The contractors can go on with the work, and take estimates."

"But hold on. An estimate is virtually an assignment of the amount of the tax which it calls for. So is a piece of scrip. Where is the difference?"

"Well, assuming that there is none, and that scrip is issued instead of estimates, 75 per cent of the levy is more than enough to run the City Government. Wait a minute. There are more items: City's portion of street improvements ordered and not completed, $70,000. Why need any scrip be issued against that? The contractors will wait. But the work need not be done this year. And there are small items in the Department of Public Works and Educational Department (school-houses) aggregating $100,000 which there is no necessity for expending. So here is $1,790,323 which can be carried over until next year. But say one-half of that is expended, Mayor Harrison, for eight months, would have $2,000,000, which was as much as Mayor Heath had (counting the cash receipts) to keep the machinery moving for twelve months, and Mayor Harrison certainly can't give us a better Administration than Mayor Heath did. Then there is another thing. The law requires that scrip for only 75 per cent of the whole tax-levy shall be issued. It says nothing about items. What is to prevent the drawing of 95 per cent against the Police Fund and 95 per cent against the Fire Fund? That could be done safely, for this year 10 per cent was added for deficiencies. The items I have given you, if not wholly dropped, could be cut so as to keep the issue of scrip within the law."

"What do you think of that enactment, anyhow?"

"Well, it is a Democratic measure, and was introduced by the Democratic member from Cairo."

"Wasn't the object of it to give Mayor Harrison a pretext for discharging a quarter of the employes so as to refill their places gradually, in order to pay off his political obligations?"

"I don't know; but you can draw your own inference."

"Suppose he does not give the information called for?"

"I don't care whether he gives it or not, so long as the Council, by a vote of 29 to 3, requested him to take no action looking to the discharge of school-teachers, policemen, and firemen."

From this showing it is certainly clear that there is really no necessity for cutting down either employes or salaries in any of the Departments. The fact that the "appropriation" instead of the "levy" was referred to in the Mayor's circular directing a reduction shows that the matter had been hastily considered by him and the Comptroller; and this showing of the Alderman from the First, if his Honor is not bent on giving place to all the gin-shop keepers in town, ought to convince him that, to be the "best Mayor Chicago ever had," he should do better than Mayor Heath in the matter of expenditures.

Following are the items alluded to in the foregoing interview:

City-Hall	$ 200,000
Collection and copying delinquent taxes	60,000
Dredging in the harbor	60,000
Fire Department	35,000
Interest on bonded debt	675,323
West Division Police Station	15,000
Lighting street-lamps	325,000
Sewers	250,000
Street improvements, city's portion	70,000
Public Works and Educational Departments	100,000
Total	$1,790,323

Big Diamonds.

From time immemorial there have been all kinds of strange superstitions about precious stones, most of which have attached themselves to the diamond. Everybody knows that the Koh-i-noor is the bright particular gem among the crown-jewels of England, but it is not so well known that the "Mountain of Light," as it has been called, is, according to Hindu superstition, most unlucky, and bound to bring certain ruin upon those into whose hands it comes. Most certainly this diamond has had an especially notable history. It was found in the mines of Golconda, how many years ago no one can tell. The first authentic information we have of it is that it was in the possession of the Great Mogul in 1640. After this the stone changed hands frequently, and we finally hear of it in the possession of Runjeet Singh, a famous chief of Lahore. After his death it passed into the hands of his successors on the throne, and, when the Punjaub was conquered by the English in 1850, the Koh-i-noor was pointed among the spoils. In all these years it certainly has brought anything but fortune to the great number of its owners. The Queen sent it to Amsterdam to have it recut, a work which occupied thirty-six days of twelve hours each. It now weighs 103 carats. The Star of the South weighs 125; the Regent or Pitt diamond, 137; the great Austrian diamond, 139; the Orloff or great Russian diamond, 193; while the largest diamond in the world, as to the genuineness of which there is no shadow of doubt, is that of the Rajah of Mattan, which weighs 367 carats in the uncut state, and for which many years ago the Rajah was offered a couple of war-brigs, fully equipped, and $500,000.

PENCIL AND NEEDLE.

A Double Reception.

A complimentary reception took place at the Lydian Art Gallery last evening, which for size and quality has never been excelled by any like institution in this city. There were nearly a thousand people present during the evening. One reason for this immense turnout was that the Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work joined hands with the Lydians, and the apartments of each institution were thrown open, and arrangements were so made that the effect was that of one grand continuous suite of rooms, the large hall forming the connection.

The floral decorations were simply superb, Mrs. Cadwell being the recipient of over fifty baskets, bouquets, and designs of flowers, prominent among which was a large easel, elaborately draped and festooned with smilax and rare flowers, a pallet which was one mass of blossoms, with the words "The Lydians" wrought in colors across the surface. A stand of brushes across the easel was also decorated with the same fragrant material.

Following is a list of new pictures on exhibition last night, many of which have been recently brought from New York and Munich:

Barn-Yard, Alex. Shilling; Old Road, C. H. Shearer; Still Life, Marston Ream; Portrait Mr. Albert Munger, Zabinski; New Jersey Barn-Yard, J. R. Stites; Day Dreams, A. D. Beecher; Roses, Carrie Heffron; Gleam of Sunshine, D. F. Bizelow; Coming Shower, D. F. Bigelow; "Good-by, Ole Virginny," J. H. Beard; St. Charles River, Anna C. Shaw; Ideal Head (loaned by J. J. Holworth), C. P. Ream; Three Old Willows, Anna C. Shaw; Three Old Willows, J. R. Brevoort; Fishing off the Isle of Shoals, Arthur Quarliety; Musician's Study, W. P. Phelps; The Nests, J. C. Thom; The Pets, J. C. Thom; Portrait—Lydia J. Cadwell, Luigi G

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The People of Worcester, Mass., Well Acquainted with Brockway.

Interesting Reminiscences of His Experiences in That City.

His Escape, Capture, Flight, Recapture, and Imprisonment.

The Jury at Atlanta Unexpectedly Find Bill Guilty of Murder.

Wife-Murder and Suicide in Meade County, Ky., opposite Leavenworth, Ind.

ALL ABOUT BROCKWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 17.—The arrest of Charles Brockway at Chicago for forgery recalls interesting reminiscences of his career in this city as a passer of counterfeit money in 1864. He made his appearance one day at the railroad station at Worcester Junction, and presented a $20 counterfeit bill for a ticket. The agent, who was a special policeman, attempted to arrest him, but he drew a pistol, and, leaping upon the rear end of a departing train, kept the agent at bay and made his escape. Between the Junction and New Worcester, a distance of over a mile, fragments of counterfeit money which Brockway had torn up were found scattered along the track. Brockway left the train before it reached a telegraph station, but was afterwards arrested, and brought to this city. He was locked up in the old station-house under the City-Hall; but, owing to his earnest entreaty, was placed in the hospital-room instead of in a cell. He had plenty of money, and, at his request, he was allowed to purchase dinner, which was served in his room. A common case-knife came with the eatables, and, breaking off the blade, he made a screw-driver of it, and succeeded in removing the lock on his door. He then came out into the lodgers' room, seized a hat of one of the occupants, broke a window leading to the street, and burst out upon the sidewalk. There he saw a farmer passing in a team. He jumped into the wagon, threatened the farmer with death, seized the reins, and drove away on a keen run. He drove the team to Oxford, twelve miles distant, where he let the frightened farmer go, after robbing him of his frock. In the disguise thus obtained he worked his way to New York City. Marshal Pratt, who is now Mayor of the city, was naturally very much chagrined at the escape, and followed him to New York, where, after several days' search, he got track of him at a notorious crib on Houston street. He had great difficulty in getting him out of the city, owing to the legal obstacles thrown in his way, but finally succeeded in bringing him to Worcester handcuffed to Assistant-Marshal Dana, who is now Clerk of the Courts. The handcuffs and anklets used on this occasion are still retained among the trophies at the police station. Upon his arrival here he was placed in jail, and was visited almost daily by his paramour, Belle Brandon, a remarkably handsome and intelligent young woman, from New Hampshire. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the jail at Fitchburg. Before his departure he presented to Mayor Pratt a large gold pen, which, he remarked, had signed over $100,000 of counterfeit money. The Mayor still has the pen in his possession. After he had been at Fitchburg a few months he instigated a plot among the prisoners to murder the Jailer and break jail, and then "peached" on his fellow-conspirators. By this means he got into the good graces of his keepers, and, at their recommendation, he received a pardon from the Governor. He then went to New York, and was made a detective, but continued his counterfeiting, and was finally convicted and sent to the State Prison at Clinton. Since that time his Worcester acquaintances have lost track of him. Mayor Pratt was in Chicago only a few weeks ago, where he was the recipient of many official courtesies. Among other places he visited the Board of Trade rooms, but did not happen to come in contact with Brockway. The Mayor says he should recognize him at sight.

The expert forger, Charles Brockway, alias Seymour, was taken into the Armory Court for trial yesterday. Mr. Trude appeared for the defense, and Mr. Emery A. Storrs conducted the prosecution on the part of the First National Bank. After a short parley, in which the former attorney intimated that there really was no evidence against his client, and that the police had themselves "planted" the tools and dies in his room, a continuance was taken until 10 o'clock next Saturday. In the meantime the prisoner is held in default of $10,000 bonds.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

LEAVENWORTH, Ind., June 16.—Another horrible tragedy was enacted opposite this place, in Meade County, Ky., yesterday. William Padrett, his wife Nancy, and three children lived in a cabin, directly opposite this town, in Kentucky. Padgett has been absent from home about nine weeks, but returned about midnight Saturday night. He had lived on bad terms with his wife for a long time, frequently treating her in a very cruel and abusive manner. On his return home one of the children, a girl, was absent at a neighbor's, where she was employed as a domestic to aid in her mother's support. This greatly angered Padgett, and he immediately commenced abusing his wife. In the morning he sent one of the children to this town for some coffee, while the other child was sent out on some other errand. The wife, in the meantime, was preparing breakfast.

Padgett, it is supposed, continued his abuse of his wife for a time during the absence of the children, and then boring to the wood-pile he secured an ax, entered the house, and, attacking the wife, literally cut her head open, and then crushed in the skull. She died at 4 o'clock yesterday evening.

Padgett then got a razor and cut his own throat, inflicting a frightful wound, but not a necessarily fatal one. He is alive this morning.

When the child returned from this place with the coffee he found his father and mother lying side by side on the floor. The wife never spoke, her returned to consciousness. The father said to the child: "I did it. I killed Nancy." It is thought had the children been at home he would have killed them also.

As soon as he can be safely removed, Padgett will be taken to Brandenburg and lodged in jail. He is said by his friends to be partially insane; but this is the old dodge, and will hardly avail him before the courts.

The scene in the house on the discovery of the crime was a most shocking one. The half-cooked breakfast, the vessels bespattered with blood, the floor covered with gore, and the wife and husband lying side by side in a puddle of blood, her head split open so that the brains oozed out, and a long, yawning wound in the throat of her husband, while the children, white as ghosts, stood shivering and weeping around the awful scene, shocked all who entered the place of death.

THE ATLANTA TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 17.—After two days devoted to argument, the Hill case was given to the jury about 10 o'clock to-night. Solicitor-General Hill closing for the State at about 9 o'clock. The excitement created by this case has been sustained to the last moment, and there is now a large crowd at the Court-House. Hill talked freely to his friends to-night, and said that he felt sure he would be acquitted. He says that he don't regret what he did in killing Simmons, but that he would do so again if necessary. He is crazy about his wife, who appears to be very much attached to him. It is the very general opinion that he will be acquitted, although there are many who think he will be found guilty of some lower grade of crime than murder.

LATER—The jury, at 12 o'clock, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation of mercy, which means in Georgia Penitentiary for life. The charge of the Judge, it is thought, had a great deal to do with the verdict. It was very severe. A new trial will be applied for, on the ground of the Judge's charge, new evidence, and insanity.

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17.—This afternoon during the trial of John J. O'Brien for the alleged seduction of Miss Lizzie Vass, and while the defendant was testifying as to his innocence of the crime, Miss Lizzie arose from her seat near her counsel, and, walking towards the defendant, said, "You villain, you murdered my father, and now you want to ruin my reputation." As she ceased speaking, she drew a pistol from her dress pocket, but, before she could fire, it was caught by the Deputy Sheriff, who wrested it from her. It was mentioned in these dispatches last March that her father, Henry F. Vass, had committed suicide on learning of his daughter's disgrace. The suit now pending is for $5,000 damages, and was brought by the deceased.

THE ST. LOUIS ASSASSINATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—The police have been attempting all day to unravel the mystery surrounding the killing of Joseph Morest, the Italian who was shot in a squalid tenement-house occupied by Italians in a notorious locality, known as Wild-Cat Chute, at a late hour last night, but no headway has been made. No clew has been obtained to the perpetrator of the act, and the police did not even know whether it was a crime or accident, although their theory is that Morest was murdered. The Coroner made a post-mortem this afternoon, and the police arrested all the occupants of the house in which Morest was shot,—five or six in number,—but, aside from this, nothing has been done or learned regarding the mysterious affair.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., June 17.—In the Des Moines County District Court, to-day, James McDonald and John Gurley were sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary for larceny. J. P. Roberts, indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one year in State's Prison. The case of the State against Theodore H. Minor, for receiving stolen property, was on trial at the time of adjournment of Court. Minor is charged with having acted as agent for a gang of cattle-thieves in Washington Township, he taking charge of and selling cattle stolen by the gang.

A BIT OF A SPREE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 17.—James Welch, a wealthy farmer of this county, went to Hudson Sunday with a hired man, Frank Palmer, a man six feet four in his stockings. Welch claims to have had $1,500 in his possession. At Hudson they drank some and started for home, each reinforced with a bottle of whisky. Yesterday Welch woke up in a grove eight miles from Hudson, and found his horse and buggy hitched to a tree, but his comrade and money gone. Officers are on Palmer's track.

A FATAL CUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 17.—Some weeks ago a young man named James Ellett had a fight with one Edwin Hamilton. In the melee Ellett was stabbed in the hand, from the effects of which, despite the best efforts of physicians, he died this evening. Hamilton has been under arrest on a charge of assault with intent to murder, pending the result. Probably he will be tried for manslaughter.

LOTTERY MEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—The trial of Frank Dalzell, Charles Sprague, and John Wingender, of the Kentucky Lottery policy-shop, charged with selling lottery-tickets, began in the Municipal Court to-day, and is still pending. James G. Jenkins is retained by Dalzell as leading counsel. Much interest appears to be manifested in the final result.

ARRESTED.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 17.—Three persons, named Mrs. Long, George Pennington, and Phenias Allen, were arrested in this city at a late hour to-night by a Pinkerton detective, supposed to be the murderers of John Long, in Page County, Iowa, last winter. A clear case, it is said, can be made out. Mrs. Long is the wife of the murdered man, and is 60 years old.

CAUGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—Detectives have discovered evidence which seem to directly implicate a negro named Williams as the perpetrator of the recent assault upon Ida Dunn and Cora Heslep at Wheatland. He was taken to the County Jail at Marysville yesterday to avoid lynching. Both of the girls are now likely to recover from their injuries.

RIOT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—The Governor has just been summoned, at midnight, to Tracy, Minn., to take steps to suppress a riot. The particulars have not yet been obtained. Tracy is the terminus of the Hastings & Dakota Railroad, where work is going on upon an extension.

LYNCHED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17.—John Moore, who grossly assaulted and then murdered Miss Woodward on the 5th inst., near Wellford, was hanged by a mob of 150 armed men, who rode into Spartanburg. The jailer had removed Moore, but the mob discovered his whereabouts.

COLLINGWOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, June 17.—Arrived from Chicago to-day, stmr S. D. Caldwell, 35,000 bu corn and 300 brls cornmeal, and consort Guiding Star, 24,826 bu grain; schr Col. Ellsworth, 21,148 bu grain; schr Canton, from Milwaukee, 20,500 bu grain.

BANK CASHIER SENTENCED.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 17.—Evan Rice, ex-Cashier of the National Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, pleaded guilty to embezzlement and false entries, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

SENTENCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Lawrence Otis Hall, the absconding clerk of the London & San Francisco Bank, was to-day sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The suspension of Neil McCallum & Co., wholesale dealers in leather and findings, 19 Spruce street, is announced. The firm, which is composed of Neil McCallum and John L. Knox, made an assignment to George Silver, giving preferences for $33,749. Liabilities about $140,000, including $100,000 in notes under discount and $40,000 for merchandise, due mainly in this city and Philadelphia. The assets consist of merchandise, open accounts, and real estate heavily mortgaged, and will probably realize 40 to 50 cents on the dollar.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—A meeting was held to-night at the Board of Trade, of merchants and business men. It effected a permanent organization, with the object of securing cheap excursions to this city during the summer at stated times. The first effort will be to arrange for a monster demonstration on the Fourth of July. W. Craft is President of the Association.

BUNKER HILL.

BOSTON, June 17.—To-day, the anniversary of Bunker Hill, was observed by a general suspension of business, the closing of the banks, post-office, and Custom-House, and a procession in this city and Charlestown. There was a profuse display of bunting on the public and private buildings.

WINDING UP.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Safeguard Fire-Insurance Company has reinsured its risks, and is retiring from business. The cause is the unfavorable outlook for profitable business at existing rates.

THREES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., June 17.—The wife of Franz Hutnacek, a farmer who lives in this township, west of the Desplaines River, presented her husband with triplets, two girls and one boy, the other day. Mother and children are doing well. Mrs. Hufnagel is a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, and is 26 years of age.

THE CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Their Convention at Cleveland—The Programme—Yesterday's Proceedings.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—The American Society of Civil Engineers began its eleventh annual session at the Council Hall in this city to-day. About seventy-five were present, and more are expected. The Convention will continue for four days. The forenoons and evenings of to-day and to-morrow will be devoted to business sessions. In the afternoons of the four days excursions will be made to various points of interest in this vicinity. There will be a social meeting in Council Hall on Thursday morning, and the members of the Society will be entertained by the Union Club on Thursday evening.

Prominent among the members of the Local Committee are Charles Paine, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad; John Newell, General Manager of the same; Charles Latimer, Chief Engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad; B. F. Morse, City Civil Engineer, and others.

The Society was called to order by Secretary John Bogart, of New York, who stated the President was absent in Brazil, and called upon T. G. Ellis, U. S. A., of Hartford, Conn., to temporarily preside.

Mayor Herrick, of this city, was then introduced to the Society by Gen. Ellis. The Mayor extended to the visitors the hospitalities of the city.

Gen. Ellis, in behalf of the Society, returned thanks for the hearty reception.

Mr. Charles Paine was then introduced as President of the Convention. On taking his seat Mr. Paine made a speech, mainly descriptive of the geological position occupied by this region. His remarks were very felicitous and highly appreciated.

John Bogart was appointed Secretary, Maj. G. W. Dresser Assistant Secretary.

A committee was then appointed to determine the order in which papers will be read before the Convention.

Mr. E. W. Sweet, Jr., of Albany, read a paper on the subject of "Traction—Experiments to Determine the Resistance of Vessels in Narrow Channels."

After the discussion of Mr. Sweet's paper, Mr. Alfred Noble, Assistant United States Engineer at Detroit, read a paper on "Experiments with Cements and Appliances for Testing."

C. D. V. Whittemore, Chief Engineer of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, read a brief paper on "Cements." After discussing this topic at some length the Society adjourned for dinner.

This afternoon the engineers visited the various points of interest in the city. Among the points of interest inspected were the viaduct and Water-Works, Wade's Park, and the Telegraph Supply Company's Works. At the latter place Prof. Brush explained his electric light. Numerous experiments and tests were made.

Owing to the non-arrival of Acting President Albert Fink, of New York, who was to have delivered an address on the progress of engineering, the evening session was occupied by reading papers and discussing the same.

G. Force, of this city, read a paper on "Egg-Shaped Sewers"; Charles Latimer, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, exhibited a chart prepared by himself and assistants, which gave a complete history of railroad accounts.

The Ocean Pier at Coney Island was illustrated and described by Charles McDonald, President and Engineer of the Delaware Bridge Company, New York.

The specifications of the Glasgow, Mo., steel bridge were read by W. Sooy Smith, Chief Engineer of the Bridge Company. General discussion followed, and the meeting adjourned at 10:30.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, rising, followed by falling barometer, northeast winds, warmer, clear weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer southeast winds, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region, falling or stationary barometer, northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly, partly cloudy or clear weather.

For the Lower Lake region, rising, followed by falling barometer, variable winds, cooler, followed by warmer partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 17.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.261	51	72	N	7	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.267	59	63	N	10	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.227	63	48	N	10	.....	Clear.
5:59 p. m.	30.279	53	45	N	8	.....	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.276	59	61	N. E.	7	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.286	58	61	N. E.	7	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 67; minimum, 47.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 17—10:18 p.m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	29.04	53	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Alpena	30.28	51	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Breckinridge	30.16	58	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Buffalo	30.16	64	N. W., gentle	.....	Fair.
Cairo	30.16	67	N. E., gen.	.....	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.80	66	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.26	57	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.24	63	N. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.25	57	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.20	60	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.84	69	S. W., gen.	.....	Clear.
Des Moines	30.22	61	S. E., gen.	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.26	61	S., light	.....	Clear.
Dodge City	29.55	75	N. E., brisk	.....	Fair.
Duluth	30.31	52	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Erie	30.20	57	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Escanaba	30.32	57	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	30.16	64	N., gentle	.....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	30.00	81	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Grand Haven	30.26	55	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.19	62	N., gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	30.18	61	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.27	61	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.10	64	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Louisville	30.16	65	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Madison	30.27	57	S. E., gen.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.30	54	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Memphis	30.12	69	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.31	54	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Mobile	30.10	74	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
New Orleans	30.01	81	S. W., light	.....	Fair.
North Platte	29.53	68	S. E., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.00	64	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
Oswego	30.12	49	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Port Huron	30.08	61	Calm	.....	Fair.
Pueblo	.....	63	S., light	.....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.21	74	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Port Huron	30.25	50	Calm	.....	Clear.
Rochester	30.19	62	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Sacramento	29.88	74	N. W., gen.	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.96	51	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Sandusky	30.22	61	S., brisk	.....	Clear.
San Francisco	29.91	60	W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Shreveport	30.08	68	W., light	.....	Fair.
St. Louis	30.18	62	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
St. Paul	30.21	56	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.25	60	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.07	79	E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Winnemucca	30.09	50	N. W., light	.....	Cloudy.

CHICAGO FIRES.

The alarm from Box 29 at 3:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning of some old rubbish in a coal-hole at No. 193 Washington street, near Franklin. No damage.

The alarm from Box 852 at 4:25 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in M. Silverman's liquor store at No. 191 Division street. Damage to stock and building, $150. The stock is insured for $1,200 in some unknown company, and the building, owned by Thomas Keegan, is insured for $2,000 in the Springfield of Massachusetts. Cause unknown.

The alarm from Box 388 at 6:50 yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story frame building at No. 249 Carroll avenue, owned by J. Carpenter, and occupied as a residence by J. P. Wheeler. Damage trifling. Cause, sparks from a chimney.

The alarm of fire from Box 539 at 8:05 yesterday forenoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame barn in the rear of No. 218 Walnut street, owned and occupied by John Mortell. Damage, $100; covered by a policy in the Watertown of New York.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Dr. Vanderpoel, Health Officer at quarantine, says unless rigid quarantine is kept up there is a possibility of yellow fever making its appearance in New York. Two vessels with the disease on board are in the Upper Bay discharging their cargoes.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The schooner Florence P. Hall, which arrived here to-day from Miragoane, lost Capt. Dobbins and two seamen by yellow fever on the passage.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., June 17.—Miss Nelly Stevens, the well-known pianist of this city, left this evening for New York, whence she sails for Europe next week, to finish her studies under Hans Von Bulow, the eminent German instructor.

The Holmes excursion party, comprising a large delegation of pleasure-seekers from California, will arrive here this evening en route to New York and other points.

LITTA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 17.—Miss Mary Von Elsner (Mlle. Litta) arrived last night from California, and will spend the summer here.

ACCEPTED.

Sinai Temple Agrees to Rabbi Kohler's Resignation,

But Does Not Coincide with Him When It Shall Take Effect.

The Congregation Fixes the Time at June 30.

Dr. Kohler Declines to Have It That Way.

Over the portals to the main entrance of the Temple of Sinai Congregation is cut the inscription, "Mine house shall be called a house of prayer for all nations."

In the lecture-room of the Temple of Sinai Congregation, judging from the proceedings at a meeting of the congregation held last evening, the foregoing inscription apparently doesn't always apply.

The meeting referred to was a special meeting of the congregation, called by the Secretary, and by the order of the President, "for the purpose of taking action on the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Kohler, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before said meeting." Owing to the prominence given Dr. Kohler's resignation in yesterday's TRIBUNE, together with the full statement of his views on the subject of the church's financial difficulties and its failure to properly support the Sabbath and Sunday services, the meeting was an unusually large one, and, as the proceedings revealed, a somewhat excited one.

It was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by the President of the Congregation, Mr. M. Selz, who, in that connection, proceeded to state the objects for which it was held somewhat more fully than they were set forth in the call. The principal business, he said, was to decide about accepting the resignation, and, if accepted, when it should take effect. "There are questions connected with this," he continued, "which I do not know that it is for the President to state. The Doctor has his views, and I presume the meeting has its. The Doctor believes that he has not broken his contract, and that he has the right to resign at any time, but that the congregation is bound for ten years. Before reading the resignation, I deem it proper to state the condition of affairs in this congregation. It found itself a little while ago in a financial strait. But, with the liberality of its members, it got over that. It is now in a religious crisis, according to the view I take, caused by indifference to our religious duties. This is embraced as one of the reasons why the Doctor has resigned. It is caused by

DISSENSIONS, DIFFERENCES OF OPINION,

as is too well known to the members. But, if the Doctor's resignation is accepted,—and I presume it will be,—I hope this congregation will not do without another minister. That other minister will naturally inquire what was the cause of your two previous ministers leaving, and ask what we want him to do in order that his position may be well defined. Shall we have two Sabbaths, or only one? That is one of the questions to be decided to-night, provided it comes up. Some think the call does not embrace this. That is for the meeting to decide. If it does come up, I hope the members will not shirk their duty, but face the music squarely and fairly. It is a chronic sickness in this congregation that has been hanging over us for some time. We have not lived up to our duties, and your humble servant includes himself amongst you. I plead guilty to that. I have found, when I came here on the Sabbath, that there was nothing but empty benches. I am told that the Sunday service is no better. The Sunday service was instituted under the plea of progress, and the plea that the rising generation would be benefited. The rising generation, however, as I am informed, has not attended that service. Whether that is the fault of the parent, or the indifference of the young growing out of the indifference of the elders as set before them, is for you to know. I believe we have set a poor example to the rising generation, and have neglected its religious education. Our Sunday-school is not what it should be, though that ought not to be criticised, because we have and only volunteer teachers, being unable financially to engage any one to teach to the young that religion which is absolutely necessary. Now, if this was the intention,—to teach the young their religious duties,—it was not the intention that they should be deprived of this teaching. The Sunday service is merely a service of convenience,—a matter of fashionable attendance to your young men and young ladies, and a matte of convenience to the old. If the members believe that I lecture them, I feel as if it was my duty to state my views, especially as some are not well posted in regard to the situation of affairs. At present, practically speaking, we are

TWO CONGREGATIONS IN ONE,

and this meeting, as far as I am concerned, is called to cement the feelings and differences that have existed from time to time, and not, as some believe, to break this congregation up. I think if things go on as they exist at present, it is likely to break up, whereas, if the proper steps be taken, that this congregation will be one of the most flourishing, and last as long as, or longer than, any in the country, no honor to ourselves and an honor to the country."

There was, as was afterwards more evident, a division of sentiment among the members as to whether the President had not gone a little outside of his duty in this little opening. It was passed by in silence, however, for the time being, for the President had no sooner sat down than a member moved that Dr. Kohler's resignation be read. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Felsenthal, the Secretary, came to the front and commenced to read the document.

"Louder," interrupted Mr. Rosenthal, "we can't hear a word."

"I'm reading as loud as I can," retorted the Secretary, "and I'm not here to be bossed. I've been bossed enough already."

And the Secretary took a curious, sidelong glance at the President.

"All right," said Mr. Rosenthal, somewhat excitedly for him, "I will interfere no further."

"He's only joking," said Mr. Rosenthal's next neighbor, referring to Mr. Felsenthal's retort.

Whereat Mr. Rosenthal seemed pacified, and the Secretary proceeded.

The letter of resignation ran as follows:

CHICAGO, June 9, 1879.—*M. Selz, President of the Chicago Sinai Congregation*—DEAR SIR: As you are no doubt aware, it has since years been a matter of constant complaint from the pulpit and of sad discouragement both to the members of the congregation and to myself that my persistent efforts and pleadings in behalf of a larger participation in Divine service and a greater appreciation of our sacred cause failed to rouse our members from their indifference and lethargy, which have successively been assuming ashore alarming and critical state. Disheartened at last by such experience, I could not help longing for a more promising and fertile field of labor.

When, therefore, about three weeks ago the President of the Beth El Congregation in New York opened a correspondence with me in reference to the pulpit soon to become vacant by the retirement of my father-in-law, Dr. Einhorn, I, considering what I owed to my future, felt bound to express my willingness to accept the call, although no material advantages were offered to induce me to take this step. The pending negotiations having now been brought to a close, and the contract having been ratified by the Beth El Congregation enjoining me to enter upon my new duties the first of September, 1879, I herewith tender to you my resignation as minister of the Sinai Congregation, to take effect on the last day of August, 1879.

It would be a vain attempt for me to describe my feelings of keen sorrow at the thought of parting with a congregation in which I have so long taken great price, with which I have these nearly eight years lived in unclouded harmony, working and striving in common with it for a great and holy cause, and with the members of which I have, while ever in sympathy, sharing their joys and griefs, passed in cordial friendship many of the most pleasant days of my life, the memories of which time can never blot out of my mind. I can only give expression to my most sincere wish and prayer that with the help of God the congregation may find a leader more successful than I have been in promoting its material and spiritual welfare, and in rousing the interest of all its members in upholding the standard of radical, yet positive, Reformed Judaism, to which the congregation is pledged by its past, and with which alone it will, unshaken by fears and trials, grow, I trust, in power and influence.

I experience no regret being obliged to leave here so shortly before the autumn holy days, but hope for kind indulgence in a matter which was beyond my power to alter, intending to continue holding regular service and lectures during the summer until the close of my term.

Assuring you, in behalf of the Sinai Congregation, generally and individually, of my lasting sympathy and friendship, and earnestly hoping and wishing that these relations will continue unaltered by my departure, I remain yours most respectfully, DR. K. KOHLER.

THE CONTRACT.

On motion of Mr. Lindauer, the Secretary also proceeded to read the contract between Dr. Kohler and the congregation. This important document—important because a good deal may hinge upon its precise meaning before Sinai gets out of its present muddle—is as follows:

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into this 26th day of January, in the year 1871, between the Trustees of the Chicago Sinai Congregation, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, parties of the first part, and the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler, now minister of the Bethel Congregation, of the City of Detroit, in the State of Michigan, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that, whereas, at a meeting of the said congregation, held on the 22d day of January, in the year 1871, a resolution was passed whereby the said party of the second part was duly elected as rabbi and preacher of the said congregation for the term of ten years next after the first day of September, in the year 1872, or next after such time as the said party of the second part should, previous to the said last-mentioned date, elect to commence his duties as such rabbi and preacher at an annual salary of $3,000, and, in addition thereto, the said congregation should insure the life of the said party of the second part during his continuance in office in the sum of $5,000; and the said parties of the first part were duly authorized to enter into such agreement with the said party of the second part on his acceptance of such election and terms.

And, whereas, the said party of the second part has accepted his election and the terms aforesaid, and hereby agrees with the said parties of the first part that he will perform such duties as are required of ministers and by the by-laws of the said congregation and in addition thereto will superintend the religious and other instruction in the religious school connected with the said congregation; that he will devote at least four hours of every week to the instruction of religion, and will preserve the youth of said congregation, of sufficient religious instruction and proper age, for confirmation.

And the said parties of the first part, for themselves and their successors in office, in consideration of the premises, do hereby agree with the said party of the second part that he shall hold the said office for the term of ten years next after the said party of the second part shall have commenced the performance of his duties as aforesaid; and that during such term they will pay, or cause to be paid, to the said party of the second part the sum of $3,000 for each and every year, in monthly installments of $250 each, and will, at the expense of the said congregation, insure and keep insured the life of the said party of the second part, for his own benefit, in some good and reliable insurance company in the sum of $5,000.

Witness the hands of the said parties of the first part, the corporate seal of the said congregation, and the hand and seal of the said party of the second part, the day and year first above written.

(Signed) DR. KAUFMANN KOHLER,
G. ELZEL, President,
JOHN KOHN, Secretary,
S. GUGGENHEIM, Treasurer,
Of the Chicago Sinai Congregation.

Mr. Hyman moved to lay the resignation on the table until the Sunday and any and all other questions were disposed of.

Mr. Witkowsky raised the point of order that the resignation had not been received, and, after some unnecessary talk, his care that everything should be done decently and in order, and in accordance with parliamentary practice, was formally regarded. The resignation was received. Mr. Hyman, in the meantime, had failed to press his motion, and it dropped out of sight.

Mr. S. F. Leopold moved to accept Dr. Kohler's resignation, and the motion prevailed without debate.

Mr. Henry F. Leopold then moved that the resignation take effect June 30, instead of the last of August, as Dr. Kohler requested, remarking that the congregation had as much right to do this as Dr. Kohler had to break his contract.

The other Mr. Leopold was opposed to this and denounced it as too small indeed for serious consideration. It was only a matter of two months' salary anyway, and he did not think that this congregation, which was represented to be one of the wealthiest in the United States, should, for the sake of two months' salary, act in such a small way. He hoped the members would act in a liberal spirit, and pay the Doctor his salary to the last.

Mr. M. Miller observed, very excitedly, that Dr. Kohler, in his interview with THE TRIBUNE reporter, had stated that the congregation was in debt to the extent of $35,000. He didn't see, therefore, how it could be one of the wealthiest congregations. [Applause and laughter.]

"That shows our credit is good," replied Mr. Leopold.

"That's so," retorted Mr. Miller, "and we want to keep it good." [Laughter.]

The question was then put on the motion to have the resignation take effect June 30, and it was carried by a large majority. As nearly as could be determined there were only two opposing voices.

Mr. Rosenthal gained the floor to say that he had voted aye, not for the purpose of cutting off the Doctor's salary, but simply because the Doctor always took a

TWO MONTHS' VACATION ANYWAY,

and accepting the resignation made no difference in that respect. Neither did the Doctor's offer to hold services for those two months amount to anything, in view of the fact that he usually took this two months' vacation. But the motion did not mean that the congregation need not pay him for the two months, if it chose to do otherwise. He therefore moved to pay Dr. Kohler for the months of July and August, explaining, as he did so, that he did not want to have it appear as if it was the money that the congregation wanted to save, or as if the members were mean in spirit.

Mr. Henry F. Leopold was on his feet in an instant with an excited declaration that he didn't believe they had $600—the two months' pay—to throw away. The congregation had never been so liberal before, and he didn't see why it should be any more liberal now.

The other Mr. Leopold couldn't see the propriety of anything like this either. He looked upon such a thing as an insult to Dr. Kohler. It was like saying to him, "You may go the 1st of July. We don't want you any more. But, on condition that you go, we will make you a present of two months' salary."

Mr. Miller opined that the real insult consisted in Dr. Kohler's sending in his resignation to take effect the 1st of September. New York didn't want him before then, but he didn't see why Sinai Congregation should be used as a tool to keep him until the 1st of September. [Applause.] With all respect to Mr. Henry F. Leopold, he begged to remind that gentleman that the congregation had been exceedingly liberal, but it couldn't afford to be quite as liberal as Mr. Rosenthal would now have it.

Mr. Henry F. Leopold suddenly inquired how much money there was in the Treasury.

Mr. Judah, the Financial Secretary, couldn't state precisely, but he believed there was enough to meet next month's bills.

Mr. Leopold pressed him for the figures.

The Secretary of the meeting remarked that there were reporters present, and it was hardly proper to give too much information.

This raised another laugh.

"Dr. Kohler told the reporters last night that we were bankrupt," remarked Mr. Leopold, with energetic gesticulatory accompaniment, "and it's no use denying or concealing the facts, whatever they are."

Somehow or other the information wasn't forthcoming notwithstanding.

The pending question—on the motion to give the Doctor his July and August salary—was then put, and the motion was lost by an overwhelming

PREPONDERANCE OF NOES.

Mr. Bernard Loewenthal moved to allow Dr. Kohler the free use of the parsonage until Sept. 1. Wonderful to relate, the motion prevailed without debate and without a single dissenting voice.

Then there was a motion to adjourn. It was lost, however, by a close vote.

Mr. Rosenthal wanted to know whether Dr. Kohler hadn't received some extra compensation outside of his $3,000 a year.

The President replied that Dr. Kohler for three years had received the extra compensation of $1,000 a year, and $600 this year, with the use of the parsonage.

Mr. Loewenthal said it seemed that the Chair wasn't quite as well posted as he might be. Dr. Kohler received his $3,000 a year on his contract, the congregation had insured his life, and he had had the free use of the parsonage since May, 1873. Since 1876 he had received, in addition to the $3,000, up to the 1st of May last, $1,000 for three years, and the additional amount this year was $600.

Mr. Leopold—the other one—asked, sarcastically, if it was proposed to bring suit to recover the extras.

Mr. Rosenthal said the reason he asked the question was that he was curious to find out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Leopold Mayer moved that the Executive Board take immediate steps to secure a new minister, reporting to the congregation as early as possible.

Mr. H. F. Leopold moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost.

Mr. Mayer went off on a long speech in relation to the necessary qualifications of the new minister, whoever he should be. One of these was, that he should be very conversant with English, in order to address the young in that language. He extolled Dr. Kohler for some things he had done, expressed

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. Nicholl, San Francisco, is at the Pacific.

John W. Cary, Milwaukee, is at the Palmer.

E. Swineford, Orange, Tex., is at the Gardner.

James Runcie, St. Joseph, Mo., is a guest at the Palmer.

Porter Campbell, St. Joe, Mo., is stopping at the Gardner.

W. P. Hendley, La Claire, Ia., is quartered at the Gardner.

Tony Pastor and his company are quartered at the Sherman.

C. C. Campbell, Grant Park, Ill., is registered at the Sherman.

Lyman B. Jewell, Hartford, Conn., is registered at the Pacific.

The Rev. Jesse Wagner, Worcester, Mass., is stopping at the Palmer.

Judge H. S. Orton, Madison, Wis., is registered at the Tremont.

L. H. Lamer and family, of Nashville, Tenn., are domiciled at the Pacific.

W. W. Williams, Albert Lea, Minn., is one of the guests of the Tremont.

George Kronskop, Richland, Wis., is among the guests of the Sherman.

S. B. Strong and bride, Chippewa Falls, Wis., are domiciled at the Tremont.

Judge J. P. Farley, Dubuque, is one of yesterday's arrivals at the Palmer.

W. P. Lynde, Wisconsin, ex-member of Congress, is registered at the Pacific.

J. H. Barton, editor *Free Press*, Carbondale, Ill., is registered at the Gardner.

George H. Harlow, Springfield, Ill., Secretary of State, is a guest of the Tremont.

R. E. J. Miles, Manager of the Grand Opera-House, Cincinnati, is at the Tremont.

Judge T. D. Murphy, Woodstock, of the Appellate Bench, is a guest of the Pacific.

W. H. McDare, General Freight Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is at the Palmer.

Douglas Haing, H. V. Haig, G. R. Use, Scotland, and Mark Whitewell and Charles Nash, Bristol, Eng., are among the guests of the Pacific.

Coroner Mann yesterday went to Grand Crossing and held an inquest upon a little boy named Meech, who died there suddenly of convulsions.

Telegrams were received at military headquarters from Col. Hatch, at Santa Fe, stating that Gen. Sheridan and party left that place for this city yesterday morning, expecting to arrive here Saturday.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was: at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 52; 12 m., 53; 3 p. m., 55; 8 p. m., 53. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.73; 8 p. m., 29.75.

John Pierce, 11 years of age, while playing with a small pistol in the alley in the rear of the home of his parents, No. 617 Canal street, accidentally shot himself in the palm of the right hand. The ball was extracted by a physician, who was called to attend him.

The mother and sister of the late foreman, Henry T. Coyle, yesterday forwarded an acknowledgment to the Fire Department of the kindnesses and generosity of its members, and also of the benevolence and attention of Messrs. Cragin Bros. & Chandler, Mrs. M. C. McDonald, and Miss Kitty Miles in their late affliction.

"Judge" Felch and some half-dozen of his end of the Greenback fragment held one of their customary, long drawn-out meetings last evening at the Tremont House. Absolutely nothing of importance was done at this meeting any more than has already been done at the hundred previous meetings held by the same crowd and in the same place.

The Exodus Aid Society, an organization of colored people for the relief of their suffering brethren in the South, are in trouble. They have been trying to find out what they have accomplished, but in vain, owing to the neglect of their Financial Secretary to make any report. Last evening they met, and considerable bad feeling was displayed, and, as a last resort, they agreed to call another meeting for Tuesday evening and invite the slothful officer, through the public print, to come forward with his statement.

THE CITY HALL.

The Police Committee will meet Thursday afternoon.

The bond of Lawrence McCann, one of the new Collectors of water rents, was yesterday approved.

The Treasurer yesterday received $2,981 from the Water Department; $716 from the Comptroller; and $554 from the Collector.

Lewis Spiegel, who was appointed Sanitary Inspector for the Fourth Ward some days ago, called upon the Mayor yesterday and resigned. He wants something better, if anything.

The teachers will be paid to-morrow at the rooms of the Board of Education between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock. They will be paid, in the aggregate, $163,000, which is for their salaries for February, March, and April.

If the Mayor intends that the charges pending in reference to the City-Hall work shall be investigated, it is about time he was appointing the "experts" ordered by the Council. He has deferred the matter several weeks already.

Building-Superintendent Kirkland will assume the duties of his office to-day. Mr. Kirkland was at the office yesterday, and while there A. H. Rolph, Supt. Cleveland's Secretary, handed him his resignation, to take effect at once. The public service loses two valuable gentlemen in losing Messrs. Cleveland and Rolph.

Messrs. Ray & Whitney were yesterday awarded a contract for furnishing 300,000 feet of hemlock plank and 100,000 feet of four-inch pine for paving blocks. They were the lowest bidders. E. W. Blatchford & Co. were awarded the furnishing of eighty-five tons of pig-lead at four cents per pound. The L. Wolff Manufacturing Company were given a contract for supplying corporation lamps and water-boxes, and Thomas Hoffman a contract for delivering 100,000 feet of three-inch oak lumber.

It has been generally believed that Dr. De Wolf would be retained as Health Commissioner, but the indecision of the Mayor on the subject, or his delay in making the announcement, led to predictions yesterday that some one else would get the place, probably Dr. Dunne. A few days ago the Mayor named several persons for sanitary police duty, some of whom Dr. De Wolf has not assigned to duty, which has created somewhat of a stir, and coupled with this is the demand of the Irish for the head of some department, all of which goes to mix things very badly. It was expected that De Wolf's name would be sent to the Council Monday, but, since it was not, there are now many who predict that it will not be. No one can tell, however, what his Honor will do.

ANOTHER "POLITICAL" DIFFICULTY.

The appointment of Police Justice for the North Side is giving the Mayor considerable trouble. He wants to appoint Hawkinson, and gives as a reason that that gentleman promises to deliver the Scandinavian vote of the city to the Democratic party if the place is given him. On the other hand, Kaufmann is being pressed, and, since he is just as good a Democrat as the other man, and since a Republican must be selected in any event, the matter weighing upon his Honor's mind most heavily is whether it would be most advantageous to give the place to the Germans or the Scandinavians. Then there is another consideration, but the Mayor seems to be unmindful of it, in his desire to have Hawkinson, who was a Republican candidate for County Commissioner three years ago, bring the Scandinavians over to the Democracy. The indications are that Kaufmann or his friends have so worked upon the Aldermen that no one else can be confirmed. If he sends in any other name it will be referred, and the Police Committee would report adversely if at all, from all of which it would appear that since Kaufmann holds the place the Mayor can have very little to say in the matter.

SOME STREET FIGURES.

The third annual report of the Street Department of Public Works for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, has been prepared, and is now in the printer's hands. It is important in many particulars, especially as showing the improvements for the year. It shows that over eleven miles of pavement have been laid, of which nine miles was wooden block; that the North avenue bridge has been completed; that $17,196.56 has been expended upon the Eighteenth street viaduct to date, and that various repairs have been made upon bridges, amounting in the aggregate to $05,651, and on viaducts to $12,355. As to all of the improvements the report goes into detail, showing that there are nearly 133 miles of improved streets in the city. The sweeping of the streets is shown to have cost $9,625.55, which was less than the previous year, and the street repairs of all kinds have cost $136,002.90. It shows, further, that 139,133 feet of sidewalk have been built, besides the repairs, and that at the close of the year there were 10,735 street-lamps in use, being an increase of seventy-one over the previous year. The number of lamps condemned and replaced by new ones had been 366, and forty-seven lamps was the average number which had been broken per day, the entire cost for lamps and repairs slightly exceeding $5,000. The report will be in print in a few days and ready for distribution.

HERE IS TROUBLE.

Mat Franzen, recently appointed Oil Inspector, yesterday made a demand upon his predecessor to turn over, and was met with a refusal. He rushed over to see the Mayor about it, and, after looking up the facts, it appeared that he had been appointed to fill a vacancy which did not exist, the present Inspector, E. O. Cole, having failed to resign, the Mayor having failed to remove him, and his office not expiring until July 1. The Mayor looked over the situation, and finally wrote a letter to Mr. Cole, notifying him that he had been removed, etc., and asking him to turn over his office. In the letter Cole was reminded of the fact that he had been allowed to hold over two months, but this solace, it appears, was not sufficient, for he clings to his rights and talks back, taking the position that the Mayor cannot remove him except with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Council. Then another question arises, for since Franzen was appointed to fill a vacancy that did not exist, and has qualified under that appointment, there is some grave doubt, even if he had possession of the office, whether he would be respected as Oil Inspector or not. The discussion of these questions brought to light during the day something of the history of Franzen's appointment, which is amusing, and altogether he cannot be said to be happy. The story goes that his most formidable rival for the place was one Dony, of the Eighteenth Ward, and a prominent Republican hearing that he would probably be appointed went to the Mayor and preferred a serious charge against him. At the time the Mayor had about agreed to settle the dispute by appointing a third person, but after the charge was made he said he would not appoint Dony under any circumstances. Franzen knew nothing of all this, but his rival kept posted somehow, and, as soon as he was satisfied that he had no show and Franzen was the coming man, he rushed off to see him, and withdrew in his favor on certain conditions. Franzen now thinks that he owes his appointment to Dony, and, if the story proves to be true, he will do some tall swearing before he lives up to the conditions agreed upon, which are said to be that he would divide the profits. Franzen, however, is sure of getting the office, or of retaining it should he get it, and, all told, the situation is not as pleasant as it might be.

A SAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Mayor was yesterday morning surrounded by the usual crowd of place-hunters, but, gaining wisdom from public criticism, he caused them to be dismissed, and sent out word that when he wanted them he would send for them. Later in the day his office was comparatively deserted, but the candidates only got out of his shadow to get in the shadow of an "axle" across the street, where they indulged in all manner of abuse of him. They talked of ingratitude, his unfaithfulness, and his want of backbone to say what he means and do what he says, and nothing under the sun will appease them short of his sending for them at once and causing their names to be placed upon the pay-rolls. In the Departments there was the same confusion and uncertainty which has existed for weeks past, and unless something is speedily done the city's business will suffer. As things are now moving everything is uncertain, and from "Apple Mary" to the heads of the Departments there is a species of demoralization inconsistent with the comfort of the employe or those having business to transact, all coming of Mr. Harrison's determination to be "Mayor of the entire city," and the fact that there is a slavish subserviency everywhere to his will, which no one knows anything about an hour at a time. The situation, so far as the employes are concerned, is illustrated every day in the reporter's dealing with the heads. Ask any one of them if there are to be any discharges or appointments for the day, and the uniform answer is, "Not that I know of," they meaning, of course, that Mr. Harrison must be heard from before they can say anything, notwithstanding the ordinances clothe them with authority in all such matters. Even some of the members of the Law Department are no less slavish, as strange as it may seem, which was exemplified yesterday in one of them answering the reporter's question about a legal point by saying that he could not answer until he knew how the Mayor felt upon the subject. And what is true of the heads is doubly true of subordinates, and triply true of the subordinates the Mayor appointed a week ago, who are yet wandering about the streets, not knowing whether they are afoot or on horseback. Anything would be a change for the better.

COUNTY BUILDING.

Twenty-five marriage licenses were issued yesterday.

The mental condition of Thomas Shannon, the indiscriminate practitioner with revolvers, is to be examined into by medical experts to-day.

Dr. J. D. Harper, for twenty-five years a prominent physician of Springfield, has moved to this city, which he will make his future home.

The Joint Committee on Public Service and Public Buildings will hold a meeting this afternoon. The Committee on Roads and Bridges will take a trip to Arlington Heights to-day to inspect things in that neighborhood.

The closing examinations of the County Normal School will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week. The graduating exercises will occupy Friday, and Saturday will be given up to a reunion of the Alumni.

In compliance with the instructions of the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service, Architect Egan has prepared printed specifications for the plastering, steam-heating and ventilating, carpentry, plumbing, and gas-fitting, and the fire-proof work on the county half of the new Court-House.

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday considered a number of applications for relief and passes, most of which were rejected. The Committee also adopted a resolution requiring all persons asking transportation to distant cities to present letters from their friends there engaging to provide for them in the event of passes being granted.

That Grand Jury drawn on Monday by the County Board is like in degree unto some of the least savory of its predecessors, and numbers in its ranks rather more than the average proportion of broken-down political bummers. It is thought that an effort will be made to purify the crowd, if practicable, and to substitute some better men in place of the objectionable ones.

UNCLE SAM.

Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert disbursed $52,000 in currency and silver yesterday.

Commissioner Phil Hoyne still complains of dull times, and longs to have the evil-doers display a little more activity.

The receipts of the Internal-Revenue Department yesterday were $38,555.10, of which spirits paid $28,553; tobacco and cigars, $4,023.20; beer, $749.25; and special licenses, $155.26.

The prospects are that there will be no more trials by jury in the United States Circuit Court for the present. The cause for this is the running out of the allowance granted by the Attorney-General to this district, and Marshal Hildrup has barely money enough on hand to bear the expenses of a jury to-day. He has telegraphed to Washington for more funds, but has as yet received no satisfactory reply, and, unless he receives a favorable answer, in all probability the jury will be discharged to-night, or at the farthest to-morrow.

CRIMINAL.

Changes of venue to Justice Wallace: Thomas Flood, disorderly, $50; Frankie Anderson, same, $10.

Katie Healey was before Justice Prindiville yesterday charged with making threats to injure Mary Corbin. The case was continued till the 21st. Henry Juirs was arrested on complaint of John Gritzner for assault and battery.

Catherina Noveckneri worked in a bake-shop and loved not wisely, but too much. She wants John Brown to name the child, and, as he doesn't feel like assuming the responsibilities of paternity, Justice Eberhart held him in $800 bail to the Criminal Court.

Annie Peterson, a young servant girl, determined to abandon herself to a life of sin, and at the same time led away from home a little 6-year-old girl named Celia Wilson. Both were arrested by Officer Steve Rowan, who was informed where the couple had stopped over night.

A warrant was yesterday procured before Justice Summerfield for the arrest of an unknown villain, who is to be pointed out to the police. The complainant is a little girl 12 years of age, the daughter of A. Lowe, employed as a driver for I. Goldstein, a furniture dealer at No. 316 State street. It is stated that the man enticed her into a vacant lot at the corner of Twenty-eighth and Butterfield streets, and there succeeded in maltreating the little one in a horrible manner.

Yesterday noon Detectives Wiley and Murnane ran across Henry Conlisn and Frank Adams, two notorious confidence and bunko swindlers, whom they caught plying their vocation at the corner of State and Madison streets. Both men are being held for the West Madison street police.

A gold watch, which the burglar Frank Meyers endeavored to throw away just as he was being arrested, was last evening identified by Miss Delia Allen, of No. 25 Artesian avenue. She does not know how it was lost or stolen, nor when, having loaned it some time ago to a sister, who is absent from the city.

D. M. Brown, floor-manager at the Boston Store on State street, was yesterday arrested upon a warrant sworn out by Kate Connors, of No. 9 Clark street. She says her pocketbook was accidentally mislaid while she was in the store shopping, and that Mr. Brown found it and returned it to her, less $7.50, the cash contents. The defendant says the plaintiff is mistaken.

Joseph Haller was charged before Justice Eberhart yesterday with malicious mischief. It appeared that John Resieck sued Haller, his brother-in-law, to recover some property, and that a judgment being rendered, a Constable went to dispossess Haller, who thereupon snatched the writ from his hands and tore up the document. The case was continued to the 21st inst.

The police yesterday arrested Thomas Smith, suspected of the Bethke Bros. safe robbery and the masked robbery a few nights ago at the house of Michael Holland, No. 21 Dunne street. Smith is always arrested when the police become fidgety over some robbery or burglary. His partner, Patrick Hunt, is also being searched for. He was arrested a few days ago for a burglary in the North Division, and is doubtless in the County Jail ever since.

The safe stolen a few nights ago from the store of Bethke Bros., corner of Taylor and Leavitt streets, was found yesterday afternoon on the prairie two blocks west of the Jockey Club track at the western city limits. The papers and all save the cash were recovered intact, the money only was missing. The safe was badly smashed, showing that the thieves were chumps at their business, and knew nothing concerning the opening of safes by the usual and easier methods.

Minor arrests: Alexander Melbert, bastardy, on complaint of Annie M. Grunagel; the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, allowing minors to play pool, on complaint of A. Paxton, of the Citizens' League; J. P. Kilbourne, an actor at the National Theatre on Clybourn avenue, charged with a fierce assault upon Edward Powell; Joseph Slater, said to be a notorious burglar, and who is frequently arrested but never convicted, brought in upon suspicion by Detectives Scott and Shayne; Kit Carson, making his weekly assault upon his mistress, Frank Clark; Frank Nicholson, larceny of $90 from his roommate, Collins Pusey, of No. 85 Canal street; John Smith, larceny of a pitchfork.

Justice Summerfield: Ellen Johnson, an erring young colored girl only 15 years of age, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; Charles Withers, alias "Kentucky Joe, Jr.," larceny of some clothing, $500 to the 18th; D. G. Merritt, larceny from G. A. Peck, $300 to the 19th; George Smith, caught stealing a horse and buggy, $50 fine; Charles Walters, larceny as bailee of $8 from Annie Murray, $300 to the 21st; William Connors, Mary Martin, and Bridget Daley, vagrants, $50 fine each; Annie Brown, an escaped woman from the House of the Good Shepherd, sent back to that institution; Frank Meyers, the burglar caught in the grocery of Hoops & O'Hara, No. 1232 State street, $1,000 to the Criminal Court for burglary, and $600 additional for the assault with intent to kill his capturer, Mr. O'Hara; Augusta Oswalt, an ignorant woman who notified her husband, Fred Wockener, that she was going to leave him, charged with bigamy in marrying Frank Oswalt, $400 to the Criminal Court. Justice Walsh: W. G. Gau, a saloon-keeper at No. 121 Desplaines street, who was stabbed in a saloon row, and who then caused the arrest of John Fitzherbert and another man for the commission of the crime, and compromised with them for $31, $300 to the Criminal Court for compounding a crime; Otis Randall and Harry Fisk, gamblers, charged with roping a man named Lozier into a gaming-house at No. 79 Dearborn street, where he lost some $1,800, continued to the 20th; Andrew Murphy, caught trying to pick the pocket of Mrs. Moore, $300 to the 18th; Angus McGowan, a baker, $200 to keep the peace on complaint of his wife; Otto Greth, bastardy on complaint of Minnie Boyd, of No. 585 West Taylor street, discharged upon marrying the girl.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Gordon Brown, Toronto.	J. J. Haley, Boston.
W. D. Morgan, N.Y.	Wm. Renwick, Daven'pt
G. R. Wilson, St. Louis	H. C. Francis, Phila.
B. L. Winchell, Atch'n.	P. S. Eustis, Omaha.
A. C. Dawes, St. Jos'h.	F. A. Durkee, Bing'n.

PALMER HOUSE.

E. W. Morgan, Omaha.	E. May, Indianapolis.
Thos. S. Fuller, N.Y.	H. H. Munger, Syracuse.
R. Williams, C. Rapids.	Robt. Harrison, London.
A. L. Walker, Boston.	T. D. Norton, Ironton, O.
C. L. Williams, Keokuk	W. F. Haes, Lafay'te, Ind.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Ira M. Gifford, Davenport	W. M. Bramhall, Elmira.
J. J. Norton, Nashville.	J. B. Gordon, Beloit.
G. W. Davis, Rockford.	W. C. Stafford, Cleveland
H. A. McDonald, Dev'wpt	L. L. McCormick, Lafyte
M. T. Clase, Iowa City.	S. E. King, Ottawa.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Frank Ward, New York.	C. G. Adams, St. Louis.
S. B. Westford, Colorado.	T. M. Hall, Denver.
G. H. Beaman, Boston.	M. H. Hudson, Kas. City.
A. S. Rowley, Hudson, N.Y	A. H. Morrison St. Joseph
H. N. Bennett, Hannibal	J. W. Loud, Louisville.

GARDNER HOUSE.

John Headley, LeClaire.	Henry Carter, Boston.
H McGeorge, Ann Arbor.	O. Allen, Columbus.
B. Meagher, Carbondale.	H. Allen, Cincinnati.
Henry Bates, Cairo.	G. C. Rand, New York.
C. Parker, St. Louis.	H. Willard, Deerfield.

BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

Boston Transcript.

Boston merchants are entertaining their brethren from Chicago right royally this week, and the guests will return home convinced that hospitality is not a lost art on the seaboard. So it will do no harm to tell this story, which Causeur heard recently, but *not* in the West,—a story which Boston may well ponder over, for, though she has a warm heart, and opens it wide *on occasion*, she does not keep it open always. "A many years ago" two young men, John and James, Boston boys both, were fellow-clerks on Kilby street. John went to Chicago in its muddy days, prospered, married, raised a family, and, ere his hair was gray, became a well-to-do, substantial citizen, open handed and open hearted. James remained at home. He, too, prospered, married, raised a family, and became one of the "solid men of Boston." Now it fell out that when John's eldest son—they called him Jack—was 21, he visited Boston, bearing a letter to his father's old friend, whom he found in a dingy Pearl-street counting-room, deep in the *Advertiser*. Jack presented the letter, and stood, hat in hand, while the old gentleman read it *twice*. "So you're John's son!" he said. "You don't look a bit like your father." Then there was a pause, Jack still standing. "What brought you to Boston?" he was asked. "Well, sir," said Jack, "father thought I'd better see his old home and get a taste of salt air." "Going to be here over Sunday?" "Yes, sir." "My pew is No.— at Trinity. Hope to see you there. Glad to have met you." And there the interview ended. Now it chanced that, not long after, James' son, roving through the West, reached Chicago. He remembered his father's friend by name, and hunted him up in his office. "Well, my son," said a pleasant voice, before he had closed the door. "My name is James ——, sir, and I thought——" "What! You don't mean to say that—. Of course you are. I might have known it. Where's your baggage?" "At the hotel, sir." "At the hotel? We'll go and get it, and take it right up to the house," answered the genial old gentleman, closing his desk with a vigorous slam. "We'll go right up now. There's plenty of time for a drive, this afternoon. This evening you can go to the theatre with my girls, and to-morrow you and I will take a run out on the C., B. & Q., and have a look at the country. Then I want to take you out to the Stock-Yards, and I have a trip on the lake, and——" "But, sir," broke in the overwhelmed young man, "I must go home to-morrow." "Tut, tut, my boy, don't talk that way. You can't begin to see this city under a week, and you're going to stay *that* long, anyhow." He did. In fact, he's there now.

THE MILITARY.

SIXTH BATTALION RECEPTION.

The Sixth Battalion gave a dedicatory soiree at their armory, corner of Wabash avenue and Van Buren street, last night, which was very largely attended by the fashionable people of the city, notwithstanding the tickets were placed at $1 each. Among the prominent persons present were noticed Brig.-Gen. Torrence and staff, in full uniform; Col. E. D. Swain, Maj. Truman and wife, Quartermaster J. D. Bangs, Quartermaster-Sergeant F. G. Hoyne, Capt. Kocq, and other officers of the First Regiment; Col. Quirk of the Second Regiment, Capt. Scribner and wife, Lieut. James J. Healey, and other officers of the militia, and a host of prominent citizens.

The programme consisted of an overture by the Sixth Battalion Band, a military address by Emery A. Storrs, a selection by the band; a recitation by Prof. Samuel Kayzer; baritone solo by Frank F. Powers; recitation by Mrs. Emma Evans; contralto solo by Miss Clara E. Munger; recitation by Prof. Kayzer; and a dress parade by the Battalion. The latter was performed by Companies A, B, C, and D, under the command of Lieut.-Col. W. H. Thompson, assisted by Maj. De Young, Adjutant Crofts, and Capt. Purrington of A Company, Capt. Wagner of B Company, Capt. Whalen of C Company, and Capt. Baker of D Company, and the execution was quite as good as could have been expected under the circumstances and with the limited space at the command of the troops. The truth of the matter is that nothing of the sort should ever be attempted in an ordinary hall with but a number of men, as the effect under such auspices can be little less than that of a farce.

At the conclusion of the dress parade, the floor was cleared and dancing was commenced, which was indulged in by nearly all present.

The Executive Committee consisted of Capt. A. H. Waggener, Lieut. O. N. Smith, Surgeon E. A. Emmons, Capt. H. G. Purinton, Lieut. Robert Vierling; Reception Committee—Lieut.-Col. William H. Thompson, Maj. B. R. De Young, Adjt. F. W. Croft, Quartermaster E. B. Hamlin, Capt. H. J. Baker, Capt. Thomas Moran, Capt. R. A. Whalen, Lieut. J. P. Lyon, Lieut. Andrew Rehm, Lieut. J. L. Whalen, Lieut. W. A. Kirchoff, Lieut. Samuel Holbrook; Floor Committee—Lieut. G. W. Taylor, Lieut. P. P. Gibbs, Sergt. E. P. Maher, Corp. Charles Cabery, Sergt. E. R. Carpenter, Sergt. J. G. Reid, Private R. L. Kirtland, Private W. H. Overman.

NOTRE DAME.

MEETING OF STUDENTS AND ALUMNI.

The Notre Dame students and alumni held a special meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of making the final arrangements for a concert which they propose to give in McCormick Hall to raise funds toward the rebuilding of the institution.

Mr. M. T. Corby was called to the chair and James H. Ward elected Secretary.

Mr. J. J. Fitzgerald, who was called upon by the Chair, spoke briefly in the interests of the University. In 1858 he had gone there, and what knowledge he possessed was due to the training he received there without money and without price. He urged those present to put forth all their efforts to the end that the proposed concert might be a great financial and musical success.

The Rev. Father Horgan and Mr. D. J. Wild, of Laporte, Ind., spoke in the same strain.

The Chairman stated in response to inquiries that the idea of giving a concert originated with a few students, who wished thus to testify to their regard for their alma mater, and at the same time give some material assistance in the work of rebuilding. A committee had been appointed to have general charge of the concert, and several sub-committees chosen to look after the various details. There have already been distributed 2,000 tickets, and it is fondly hoped that none will be returned unsold. As regards the concert itself, the music will be under the supervision of Prof. Ben Owen, and several of the most successful of the musical graduates of the University have signified their intention of offering their services.

The Very Rev. W. Corby, President of the University, in response to calls said that the large attendance expressed the warm feeling with which Notre Dame had inspired its children. He believed that the honor of the alumni was at stake. It was proposed, he said, to rebuild the College on a greater and better scale than before, and those present should be glad of the opportunity given them to assist in the work of resurrection.

Messrs. Ball, O'Connell, Ward, and Taylor made brief addresses, the latter gentleman dwelling upon the necessity of enlisting the sympathies of the young ladies, who always prove a great facor in the distribution of tickets.

The date of the concert was fixed for June 30, the price at 50 cents. The evening's work was concluded with a general distribution of tickets.

DEAD ANIMALS.

THE CONTEST BETWEEN TWO RENDERING COMPANIES.

An interesting contest for supremacy is going on between two rendering establishments that have caused long suffering in Chicago, and TRIBUNE reporters have been sifting out the true inwardness of the fight, and have brought forth some facts that will prove of general interest. Health-Commissioner DeWolf—apropos of the matter—was made the subject of an interview yesterday, and gave the following information in regard to the transactions held by the city with the corporations that are so antagonistic to each other's affairs:

In February, 1877, Dr. DeWolf was appointed Health Commissioner, and when he entered upon his duties he found that the Union Rendering Company had a contract with the city to remove all the dead animals within its limits for $8,500 a year. The Doctor made up his mind that it was wrong,—that the dead animals were worth more than enough for fertilizing purposes to pay for their removal. When the contract was to be relet in May, 1877, the Doctor received a bid of $3,000,—the lowest among others,—and the contractors did their work well. In May, 1878, the Union Company came in with a bid of $1,—a large reduction from $8,500,—and did the work satisfactorily at that figure. In May, 1879, the contract was to be let again, and the Union Company put in a bid for $6,000, claiming that they had lost $5,000 on the $1 arrangement. In a significant manner the Doctor related how C. C. Johnson put in a bid offering to remove the dead carcasses free of charge. The conditions of the proposals were that a check for $200, certified to and made payable to the Health Commissioner, should accompany each bid. A check for $200 accompanied Johnson's bid, but, singularly enough, it was made payable to C. C. Johnson, and was not indorsed. It was drawn on the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and was held up to the gaze of the reporter. The Doctor found Mr. Johnson, and he refused to indorse the check. The proposal ostensibly came from Johnson, but was quite evidently in the interest of the Union Rendering Company, whose managers thought they had the city on their $6,000 bid, but Dr. De Wolf reserved the right to reject any and all bids, and therefore readvertised. He got then the same bid from the Union Rendering Company for $6,000, and among several others one from Joseph Sherwin for $1. He gave a sufficient bond for $6,000, and the Doctor awarded the contract to him. The Union Rendering Company, with a bid of $6,000, and Carsten Blohm, with a bid of $2,400, were displeased because Sherwin got the contract, and proposed to select all the better carcasses of animals on the streets, and leave the refuse to Sherwin. They have been, and are now, doing it. Blohm has an advertisement in one of the newspapers asking that notice of dead animals be sent to him and he will remove them free of charge. The contractors for this work have erected receiving sheds and rendering vats twenty-one miles from the city, and have first-rate railroad communication. This arrangement is advantageous to the city, both in a pecuniary and sanitary sense, so the Doctor thinks. After incurring great expense in the preparation of their works, the Doctor regarded it as a very proper thing for the city to protect them in their rights.

The Union Rendering Company and—it is said—the Illinois Drying Company are endeavoring to annoy the Chicago Rendering & Drying Company in the performance of its contract with the city, and the Health Commissioner has therefore caused to be introduced in the Council an ordinance giving him the right to protect the contractors in preventing the removal of dead animals by others than those authorized. Sherwin represents the Chicago Rendering Company.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees of the Town meet on Monday evening,—Commissioner Van Horn absent,—and approved the minutes of June 2.

A remonstrance was presented to laying water-pipe on Graceland avenue, and both petition and remonstrance were referred to the Committee on Fire and Water.

The application for a saloon license from T. H. Mahon, corner Green Bay road and York place, was laid on the table.

This being the meeting at which remonstrances must be filed against the applicants for saloon license, but two were presented, those being against Andreas Heim and Jacob Raetz, both on Lincoln avenue.

The Commissioners appointed to make an estimate of improving Clark streets from Fullerton to Diversy, with block pavement, reported their estimate at $7,759.80, and the Supervisor was instructed to make application to the County Court to appoint Commissioners to make the assessment in accordance with the ordinance.

The Treasurer was instructed to forward to the American Exchange National Bank, New York, $4,063, as interest on water bonds and costs of transmitting the same.

A contract was awarded to A. Galloway & Co. for furnishing and laying water-pipe on Sunnyside avenue and Leavitt street, the pipe to be six-inch, of Dennis Long & Co.'s make.

The Assessor gave notice that the "Board of Review" would meet in the Town-Hall on Monday, June 23, where all persons interested in Lake View assessments on real or personal property of 1879 are requested to call and make such inquiries and examinations as they may deem necessary.

After auditing a few bills, the Board adjourned, to meet Thursday, June 26, at 8 p. m.

POLITICAL.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., June 16.—The time has now arrived when a fair and impartial statement can be made and conclusions arrived at which may greatly aid in viewing the political field in Ohio,—the chances of success as well as advantages gained. The candidates of both the leading parties are now before the people, and the leaders, as well as the principles of each, are pretty fully known to all the voters of the State. There is hardly a Democrat who does not know that in the outset—that is, before the political machine has gone to work—his party has been seriously injured by the extra session of Congress. It is also an admitted fact that the Democratic Legislature at home have, by their reorganization schemes, done their party an incalculable damage. By their mismanagement, the public institutions, which had under Republican Administrations become recognized as models and their management as almost perfection, were degraded and brought to such a degree of immorality as to create a scandal which reached from one end of the State to the other, and to so alarm the Democratic Central Committee in one county that they demanded a legislative investigation, which of course was denied. This Committee frankly stated that, unless the investigation was searching and open, it would be impossible to satisfy the people that the institutions had not been degraded and the officials guilty of the charges that were alleged. But the Democratic Legislature did not dare to investigate, and the Board of Trustees in some instances administered the whitewash. Such lack of ability as is apparent in the management of some of the Asylums has made its impression among a large number of people who have friends in these institutions under treatment. That there is a lack of confidence among a large number of people in the Democracy to manage the affairs of the State with credit, is apparent on all sides.

Gen. Ewing as the leader of the Democratic party is personally popular, and as a citizen highly respected. As a politician he has *not* the confidence of the old Democratic wheelhorses. He is looked upon with suspicion,—many believing him to be a Democrat, not because he believes in Democratic teachings, but for the mere purpose of rising to a higher point in the political world. While he is a fine speaker, and one who by his gifts of oratory carries the boys with him, his doctrines do not have the lasting quality; and he has not what can be regarded as a personal following in the full acceptance of the term.

There will doubtless dawn upon the Democratic managers, the day following the October election, one fact; and that is, that, in their cry for reform, the Hon. Thomas Ewing Sr. they failed to take into consideration that a very large number of religious people in the State, who usually vote the Republican ticket, did vote for Bishop two years since, and would have again supported him this year had he been nominated. They feel, and justly too, that the Governor was shabbily treated; and the evidence is accumulating day by day that this vote will be given solidly for Mr. Foster. The entire vote of the Campbellite Church, for that matter, may be safely regarded as for the Republican ticket; whereas, had Bishop been in the race, it would have gone to him.

Gen. Ewing will without doubt receive the bulk of the National Greenback vote, as Sam Cary has signified a disposition to trade it off, and will go through the ceremony of signing the contract at Toledo on the 24th inst., in the presence of the leaders. Whether the rank-and-file will like the mode of exchange or sale, will become apparent later.

It is safe to assume that whatever strength Gen. Ewing may be able to gain from the "side-show party" he will lose fully as much, if not more, from the old-liners of the Democracy, because it must be considered that he will either be compelled to take full issue with the Nationals or they will not vote for him; and, in the former event, a large fraction of rock-ribbed Democrats will stay at home and let the election go by default. Already prominent Democrats in this city are discussing the subject, and, on his arrival here, Gen. Ewing will be advised that, should his extreme views be carried into the campaign and declaimed from the stump, it will be useless to try to bring up the old-time fellows to his support.

It will thus be seen at a glance that, with the sins of the Confederate Congress to explain; with the utter incompetency shown by the Legislature, together with the longest session in the history of the State, with little or nothing to show for the money squandered; with a division among the Democrats on the Greenback question, as well as the disposition of Gov. Bishop's friends to give their support to Mr. Foster,—the Ohio Democracy enter the struggle on which so much depends without a united purpose, but ready to receive recruits, either "soft money or hard money," and guarantee entire satisfaction to both. Their State Committee is now burdened with debt, which has been hanging over it for years; and for them to hope that the money-loaning men of the East will aid them, is an illusion.

On the other hand, the Republicans are united. While many would have preferred Judge Taft, all now unite in expressing the opinion that Mr. Foster will make a much more vigorous canvass and poll a larger vote. The Republican State Committee is composed of the very best organizing talent in the State, and close upon a week of work has already commenced in a preliminary way, and soon the opening of the campaign will become known. Mr. Foster will take the stump himself, and has received assurances that he will be aided by Secretary Sherman, Senator Blaine, ex-Congressman Hale, Frye, Garfield, Stephen L. Woodford, and many others from the East. Mr. Foster thinks they will be able to secure Senator Conkling also for a few speeches. Efforts are now being put forward in that direction. Gen. Logan and a number of other Western speakers have also been spoken for.

The opening by the Republicans will take place at Newark on the 28th inst. Mr. Foster and other prominent gentlemen will speak.

Gen. Robinson, the Chairman of the Republican Committee, expresses the greatest confidence in the success of the Republican party in this fall's elections, and says that the breach in the Democratic ranks is growing larger every day.

F. W. S.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento this afternoon. It was called to order by A. G. Abell, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Thus far the candidates most prominently mentioned for the head of the ticket are Gen. George S. Evans, of San Joaquin, George C. Perkins, of San Francisco, and John F. Swift, of San Francisco. A number of others are spoken of as likely to come in as compromise candidates, including J. McM. Shafter, Congressman, Horace Daves, J. H. Jewett, A. P. Catlin, C. F. Reed, and others. It was at first supposed that no contest would be made over Temporary Chairman, but, later, a disposition was evidenced to test the strength of the candidates on that question. The Evans faction put up Gov. George L. Woods, of Santa Clara, the Perkins men the Hon. Oned Harvey, of Sacramento, and Swift's friends Frank M. Pixly, of San Francisco. Pixly was chosen on the third ballot by 206 to 198 for Harvey. This, however, is not considered as settling the Gubernatorial fight. M. D. Boruck was chosen Secretary pro tem. by acclamation. Committees were appointed on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Order of Business, and Platform and Resolutions, and the Convention adjourned till 8 p. m.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—The Workingmen's Municipal Nominating Convention met in this city to-day. Regular Committees were appointed. Kearney was chosen President. The platform adopted pledges the party to secure a reduction of 40 per cent on city taxes; provides that Chinatown shall be obliterated, and the Chinese forced to live out

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M. Parsons.
ES & CO., Auctioneers.
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ES & CO., Auctioneers.
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ES & CO., Auctioneers.
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78 and 80 Randolph-st.
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CO., P. GORE & CO.,
Nos. 82 and 84 Wabash-av.
at 9:30 a. m.,
SALE
Glassware.
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ESDAY'S SALE.
9:30 o'clock,
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every day IMMENSE
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OFFMANN, Sheriff.
N & MAY,
Nos. 92 and 94 Randolph-st.
Department of
Glassware.
, at 9:30 o'clock.
untry merchants.
ECKFORD, Salesman.

AMONG THE ZULUS.

A British Trooper Who Was Taken Prisoner by the Savages.

Cetewayo Endeavors to Induce Him to Enter His Military Service.

On Embracing the Royal Proposition, He Is Sentenced to Be Eaten to Death by Ants.

While en Route to the Place of Torture, He Succeeds in Making His Escape.

Correspondence London Standard.

KAMBULA CAMP, April 19.—On the morning of the 16th a party of Raff's Transvaal Horse, while scouting twenty miles from camp, between Baltes Sprint Post and the Tungin, made out a man coming towards them. Their practiced eyes soon established first that he was not a Zulu, and secondly that he was moving with great apparent difficulty. They put spurs to their horses, and soon came up with the object which had excited their curiosity, when some of them recognized him as a trooper of Weatherley's Horse, which had been cut to pieces in the repulse at the Zlobane Mountain. The poor fellow was dressed in an old corduroy jacket, cut into ribbons by assegai stabs, a pair of old regimental trousers cut off at the knees, the balance having been employed to bind round his feet, which were black, swollen, and bleeding from traveling over rocks, no shirt or hat, and his body bore marks of ill-treatment and privations. He was scarcely able to crawl, so he was taken up behind one of the scouts and brought into camp, where he told

THE STORY OF HIS ADVENTURES

to Col. Wood—or, as I am glad to be able now to call him, by decision of the High Commissioner, announced in last night's orders, Brig.-Gen. Wood, V. C., C. B.—and his staff. His name is Earnest Grandier, 28 years of age, a native of Bordeaux, who has been between four and five years in South Africa. He is a good-looking, intelligent fellow, and was serving, with a countryman for his comrade named Cramezan Boindern, as trooper in Weatherley's Horse. His account of the slaughter of that unfortunate troop agrees in all essential particulars with that which I have previously sent in my letter from this camp. They were descending the Zlobane by the path at the east end, followed by a crowd of Zulus from the mountain tops, when they found their retreat cut off by the main Zulu impy. They then turned to cut their way through the lesser number of pursuers, and a few succeeded in crossing a neck connecting the Zlobane with a mountain further to the east. Grandier and his comrade were of the small party, having escaped death almost by a miracle a score of times. In the deadly melee which took place Grandier was still mounted, but Boindern had lost his horse early, and was much fatigued and blown. With a self-abnegation which, with such brilliant examples set by Wood, Buller, Russell, and indeed all the officers, it is not surprising to have found followed in numerous instances by the men, Grandier dismounted and let Boindern get on his horse. They now saw another mounted man a little ahead, and Grandier, at the moment of a fresh rush of Zulus, which caused Boindern to diverge, tried to join them, with the intention of running between them and holding on to their horses. He called to them, but the yells of the savages drowned his voice and caused them to spur on. He ran after them till he dropped from exhaustion, and in a few seconds, before he could make an effort to rise, he felt his legs pinioned and found himself in the hands of four stalwart Zulus. He expected instant death, but, to his surprise, instead of assegaing him, they began to pull him about in a very rough style, and then took off his clothes and examined to see if he was wounded. As he was untouched, they bound his wrists with a thong of raw hide, called in Africa a rheim, and led him off a prisoner to the kraal of Umbelini, the Chief of the Zlobane District, which is half-way up the mountain, on the south side.

Grandier's description of

THIS TRUCULENT SCOUNDREL,

who is credited with the worst cruelties of the war in his raids amongst the friendly natives of the north, agrees pretty well with his known character. Through a Zulu interpreter, who spoke a little English, Umbelini and another chief named Nyamba asked where Oham was, and whether the English were going to make him King of the Zulus, where Shepstone was, and the chief of the forces in Rhodesia. With the exception of the last, Grandier was not able to return very satisfactory answers to these questions, and his guards received an order from Umbelini, which was practically translated by his being tied to a tree all night, two or three ears of green maize being given him for food. Next day early he was led by some of Umbelini's followers behind that chief into the middle of a large force of Zulus, and he thought his time had come, for the warriors sang war songs and danced, and brandished him with their assegais. It is possible that his sacrifice would have been the *finale* to a solemn ceremony they were holding before departing for the attack on the camp, but a chief named Inzanaine interfered, and seems to have suggested the alternative of sending him to Cetewayo's kraal. He was taken away under guard, and saw the impy set off on the road to the camp as he was being removed. He was kept prisoner all that day at the Zlobane Mountain, tied naked to a tree at night, and early next morning was sent off under the guard of four mounted men towards Ulundi. They stripped him of all clothes except his hat, and made him carry their food. He tied a handkerchief round his waist, but a Zulu took it away, and he never saw it again. Under his burden and bare feet he suffered greatly, and could not travel far, so that four miserable days were occupied in the journey to Ulundi. His only food was being turned to graze in the mealie or mealie gardens that they passed en route, while his guards were reposing, one of them always keeping watchful eye on him, his wrists always being tied when left to forage in this way. At night he was

TIED BY THE FEET NAKED TO A TREE,

his guard bivouacking round, and using his clothes to keep themselves warm. He suffered greatly from cold, which at this time of the year is considerable. In proof of this it may be mentioned that of four Zulu prisoners made fast to the wheels of the guns, on the night of the attack on the camp, two were found in the morning dead from exposure. Grandier was so chilled and benumbed that in the morning he was unable to rise, so his guards, to restore circulation, resorted to the gentle method of belaboring him with their assegai shafts until he could struggle to his feet. When the sun got warm, during the journey, they gave him his clothes, and allowed him to dress, so that they might have to carry them, but at night he was again stripped, and there was occasionally a wrangle before they could settle who should get them on during the bivouac. They passed some few kraals on the road, and the inhabitants turned out to see the white prisoner, a few old women gratifying their malevolence by pulling out his hair or giving him a pinch and a scratch.

On the evening of the fourth day they arrived near Ulundi, and a messenger was sent forward to Cetewayo to announce their advent. Grandier was that night tied as usual to a tree, but his clothes were left with him, as the guard had the shelter of a kraal and did not need them. Next day about noon he was led into the presence of Cetewayo. Grandier's description of the Zulu monarch indicates a strong family likeness to Oham. He says Cetewayo is a very fat man; not tall, about five feet eight inches; of intelligent but very cunning cast of countenance; apparently about 40 years of age, who walks with some difficulty on account of his obesity. A dark-skinned, but long-haired man, whom Grandier took to be a Dutch half-breed, acted as interpreter, and through him Cetewayo demanded what the English wanted in coming to his country, where Oham was, and what the English were doing with him. The mention of Oham's name seemed to drive him into a rage, and he said he would kill him and Shepstone and every one who had come to his country, for he had plenty of men to carry out his intention. He was very particular in asking how many men there were at Kambula camp, and what was the name of the commander. Grandier returned the best answers he could, pleading ignorance to the first query, but giving Col. Wood's name and describing his force as three or four thousand men. Grandier describes the King's kraal as a circular inclosure of palisades, with no other fortification, the enclente including a double row of huts. During his stay at Ulundi he had almost

DAILY INTERVIEWS WITH CETEWAYO,

sometimes in a hut, but generally in the open air, where the King sat surrounded by councilors or chiefs, and by what appeared to be a sort of bodyguard of 100 men. On the first occasion he saw Cetewayo in a hut, where a Zulu was translating to him from a colonial newspaper, of which a number were lying about. He saw also a Portuguese, who was employed as armorer, repairing guns and casting bullets. He conversed frequently with the English-speaking Kaffir who translated the newspaper, and from him he learned that the Zulus were informed with marvelous rapidity of everything that was going on.

Cetewayo appeared desirous of inducing Grandier to enter his service. He asked him if he could make lead, and showed him the two guns captured at Isandula, spiked, and said that if he could make them efficient he should have a kraal, plenty of pretty wives, and cattle. This tempting offer was repeated several times, and some pretty Kaffir girls were pointed out to him as to be appropriated to him. To make the contrast between his position as a captive and what he might attain to more keen, Grandier was confined at night in a hut with half a dozen hideous old hags, who were divided into watches, two of them being constantly employed in pulling his hair and nose, pinching and scratching him, the moment he attempted to sleep. During the day, when not in the Royal presence, he was tied to a tree, and every passing warrior administered a few blows with the staff of an assegai. He saw plenty of Martini-Henry rifles about, but no ammunition, and from the persistence of their demands whether he could make lead, and the brilliant rewards offered him for so doing, he concluded that cartridges were getting short. To all the offers he returned the same answer, that he was unable to do what was wanted of him.

He had been living this miserable existence at Ulundi eight days, offers being made to him every day,—Cetewayo always threatening he would kill the Boers and English and occupy the whole country,—tormented day and night, fed only by being turned out to graze in the mealie gardens, when a messenger arrived, while he was in the Royal presence, with the news that Umbelini and his brother had been killed in the attack on Kambula. There was great grief and consternation at this, Cetewayo and his Court weeping with unaffected sorrow in company. This melting mood was suddenly changed by his catching sight of the prisoner, who remained in his presence. He then got angry, ordered that Grandier should be conducted to Umbelini's kraal, handed over to his people, and be put to

DEATH WITH THE REFINEMENTS OF TORTURE,

in which the cruel Zulus are great adepts. One of their favorite methods is pegging out an unhappy, wretched captive close to one of the huge ant-hills which abound throughout South Africa, cutting gashes in portions of the flesh, then breaking up the ant-hill, leaving the unhappy victim to be slowly eaten to death by the enraged insects, who, attracted by the blood, fasten on the wounds in myriads and mine into the body. Cetewayo was pleased to give specific directions for this horrible punishment to be inflicted on Grandier, illustrating by pantomime with a stabbing assegai where cuts were to be made in the legs, body, and arms, and finishing by drawing the blade across his mouth, which meant that his lips were to be cut off. Next morning early Grandier was sent off under escort of two men, armed with assegais, one of them having also a muzzle-loading rifle. When they had traveled about ten miles they met Inyanane going towards Ulundi with a strong escort. He spoke to Grandier's guards, and learning that the prisoner was being sentenced to be tortured to death at the Zlobane he expressed his satisfaction by loud cries of "Ah! ah!" and laughed as if it was an exquisite joke. Grandier was made to stand by the side of the path while the escort passed, each man of it grinning at the prisoner as he went by, as if they fully appreciated the joke which had so tickled their chief. It was now near noon of the 13th, with a burning sun, and Grandier, weakened by toiling over a rocky, thorny path, pleaded for a rest. The man with the gun replied by thrashing him with an assegai staff, but, on reaching a mealie garden, a few minutes after, he seemed to relent, for he unbound his arms, leaving his wrists tied, and turned him in to forage. After Grandier had eaten his fill he came back to his guard, whom he found resting. The man with the gun was apparently sitting dozing, the handle of his assegais being turned in a threatening style towards Grandier as he came out of the mealies, while the other had his head averted taking snuff, a luxury in which Kaffirs largely indulge. The chance of making a successful

STRUGGLE FOR HIS LIFE

flashed across his mind for the first time, and acting on the instant he stepped noiselessly to the man with the gun, drew an assegai from his sheath, and, with both hands grasping the staff, pinned the savage to the ground. Then, seizing the gun, he turned quickly at the other, only to see him start to his feet, and, without making any attempt at fight, run like a frightened buck with huge bounds up an adjoining hill. Grandier's first impulse was to fire, but he remembered that the force which had so recently passed must be still within hearing, so he restrained himself, and let the Zulu escape. Hiding for half an hour and finding no alarm, he ventured to ascend the mountain, at the foot of which this scene had taken place. He traveled all night by the stars, and ascended a hill next morning, when at the summit he saw a large Zulu impy driving many cattle towards Ulundi, and had to lie perdu many hours while they passed. He traveled two nights continuously, steering a course by the stars, and on the second ran during a fog almost into a Kaffir kraal. On the morning of the 16th he was trying to see if he could recognize the outline of any of the hills, when he spied the scouts of Raff's Horse, who formed part of the escort to a convoy of wounded going into Baltes Sprint.

His troubles and dangers were now practically at an end. He was fed with such scraps of food as the men had with them and carried into camp, where, after making his statement, he was placed in the skillful hands of the principal medical officer, Surgeon-Major Reilly, who found that nourishing food and rest were what he principally needed. A few days' rest will remedy the swollen legs and lacerated feet, from which he was principally suffering, though he bore bruises and weals elsewhere, demonstrating the liberality with which he had been submitted to the discipline of the assegai shaft. He was delighted to find that his comrade and compatriot, Boindern, had got safely into camp three days after the repulse at the Zlobane; and, finding that he and the other remnants of the unfortunate Border Horse was incorporated in Buller's Frontier Light Horse, he promptly enlisted in that excellent corps, and when I last saw him, though still under medical treatment, was arranging for the outfit necessary to enable him to recommence active duties and have his revanche. His nearer acquaintance with the Zulus has not increased his affection for those redoubtable savages, and I could well believe his entire sincerity when, speaking with the unrestricted volubility of his native tongue, he assured me of his determination neither to give quarter nor to allow himself to be taken alive. He will be lucky, however, if he is fit for duty by the time the column is ready to move, for the exposure has given him a severe cold in the chest and rheumatism in the legs, which may require somewhat lengthened nursing in hospital.

THE MAJESTY OF MOTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 13.—The most perfect piece of word-painting I have ever met are these two lines of Tennyson's:

"The stately ship go by
To the harbor under the hill."

I never read or think of them without being transported to a sea-shore, where I lie on the sand, and look across some miles of beating waves, to a promontory such as no one ever saw in England, and as I have seen nowhere but in that picture, standing out, dark and high, like a spur of the Alleghenies, and serving as a background for the white-winged messengers of commerce as they move up, large and small, like a flock of doves going home in the evening; but nowhere, in this world of taxes and discount, have I ever seen a chromo of that grand picture.

Once, when steaming down Lake Huron, a "stately ship," with three masts, and all sails set, came directly between us and the setting sun, so that, from the water's edge to the top of the tallest mast, every curve, every line, of hull, and mast, and spar, and rope, and sail, was outlined against the crimson glory; but there was no appearance of motion, and it seemed more like

"A painted ship upon a painted ocean"

than a thing instinct with life. It did not "go by"; and no place, on sea or land, have I ever seen "ships go by" as those do in that Tennyson picture. One can go down to the lake-shore, in Chicago, any summer-day, and see stately ships; but they all seem to be waiting for something to turn up, or to have their pictures taken; and one feels that it is no wonder they do not hurry, for the Chicago River is a poor apology for that "harbor under the hill" where pure waters break on the cold gray stones, and dash up spray which even moonlight may convert into glistening pearls; but that element of motion wanting in ship-scenery I was lately surprised to find in trees.

If they give you a vacation this summer, take a palace car on the Northwestern Railroad, on the train that leaves Chicago at 10 a. m., at a time when there is moonlight in the early part of the night. Have your berth on the left-hand side of the car; sit down with your head to the engine; open your windows, and watch the stately trees go by, to the song of the whip-poorwill.

Usually, the trees near a railroad fall to wheeling, and changing places, and reeling about in a most distracting way while a train is in sight,—and this they do on a large part of this route; but there are places where tall, white pine-trees "go by" in single file,—and no one can have an idea of the majesty of motion until he watches them.

Nothing has ever impressed me as did that silent, wierd procession, standing so erect, every part motionless in its relation to all other parts, yet all moving so rapidly and uniformly. Our car ran so smoothly that it seemed to be stationary, and it was the trees alone which moved across the moonlit sky, while the cry of the whippoorwill could be heard above the low rumble of the wheels.

I know no Western road so rich in wild scenery as the Northwestern, running as it does past Devil's Lake, and through the ragged rocky hills of Northern Wisconsin; but nothing on the line compares to its moonlight-procession of stately trees,—and I hope the managers will see to it that they are not cut down.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

MORMON POLYGAMY.

Letter from Mrs. Ann Eliza Young to President Hayes, Protesting Against the Extension of Executive Clemency to the Convicted Bigamist, George Reynolds.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 16, 1879.—*To His Excellency the Hon. R. B. Hayes, Washington, D. C.*—SIR: At last a blow has been struck against Mormon polygamy, by the conviction and sentence to fine and imprisonment, for the crime of bigamy, of one of the law-defying Mormons, George Reynolds. That it is an effective blow, is evidenced from the frantic appeal of George Q. Cannon and the petition of 30,000 Mormons to you to pardon this criminal, fairly tried and deservedly convicted. As reported by the newspapers, Cannon is enforcing his appeal by threats (which is the regular Mormon style),—saying that the Mormons will not submit to the Government, and that they will "fight to the bitter end" all attempts to compel them to render obedience to the law.

But to pardon this man, Reynolds, will give the Mormons the greatest of all their many victories over the Government, and strengthen them in their determined rebellion against it. When, in 1862, the law under which Reynolds has been convicted was passed, the Mormon people were hurried into polygamous marriages as fast as their leaders could coax or drive them. Again, when, last winter, the Supreme Court decided that this law was constitutional and could be enforced, George Q. Cannon told the public in Washington that the people in Utah would undoubtedly submit to the decision; but he immediately returned to Salt Lake City and preached a polygamous sermon in the great Tabernacle,—telling his immense audience that they must be faithful to their religion in spite of Supreme Court or Government, and show their independence of all earthly laws by marrying without delay as many wives as possible. And this counsel was acted upon. From the sons of Brigham Young down to the poorest men in the Church, there was open defiance of the law; and never has there been so great a number of polygamous marriages in the same length of time as since that decision was rendered.

George Reynolds is the first criminal convicted and sentenced under that law. I know him thoroughly. He was a willing tool for every machination of Brigham Young. Like nearly all the rest of them, he has ever been ready to commit any crime in the interests of the Mormon Church. Ever since my recollection, the leaders—and George Q. Cannon is one of them—have taught that no act is criminal if done for the "building up of the Kingdom." Reynolds became a polygamist of his own free will, well knowing what the law was. The Mormons have considered his to be a test case. But it tests the Government as well as the constitutionality of the law. I assert, with all due respect, that, if you pardon this man, you might as well withdraw every United States official from Utah, and give the Territory over to Mormon rule—and ruin. I sincerely believe that such a course will render it useless to make any further attempts under the forms of law to redeem Utah from the name of their betrayer, fell upon him and beat him to death.

A MOSCOW LADY ARRESTED.

The *Golos* states that a young lady, a governess in a nobleman's family, has been apprehended at Moscow in the very act of posting up proclamations. She was observed first to affix one to the walls of the University, and on being followed she was arrested in Tverskoi street in the act of posting up another. On her were found a large number of proclamations. The offence took place at 2 o'clock in the morning. The *Kiewanin* understands that 197 persons have been arrested at Kieff on the charge of being without passports. Of these 147 are Little Russians and fifty Jews. Seven have been released on bail, and the remainder are confined in the fortifications. The *Kurjer Warszawski* prints the new regulations of the Policemaster for the preservation of public safety, which, it remarks, are identical with those enacted at the beginning of the insurrection of 1864. Every individual above the age of 14 is ordered to furnish the authorities with a form giving full particulars of his antecedents and career, and stating the amount of property he possesses. It is also forbidden throughout Poland for individuals to retain weapons of any kind in their possession, and owners of such are to deliver them up to the police, under pain of imprisonment and expulsion from their place of residence. Students, public school pupils, and apprentices are placed especially under the surveillance of the police, who are directed to observe that they do not keep late hours and consort with evil and suspicious persons. The Odessa *Vestnik* announces that Lubatchi and Fornitch, private soldiers attached to the Kishineff Besarabia, have been condemned to death by court-martial at Kishineff for offenses against the State. The same paper says the police at Kieff have made an "effective" seizure of revolutionary stores. For some weeks the gendarmes in the Podolia district had been watching two suspicious individuals located at the end of a blind alley, and at length, fancying their impressions justified by their actions, they suddenly entered the dwelling. In a room at the rear they found a portmanteau one and a quarter yards long and a yard deep, filled with a number of little boxes, in each of which was stored a glass for containing pyroxolene, an explosive which is used in the manufacture of Russian torpedoes, and which generally comes from England. In the same portmanteau were 500 explosive capsules, intended for incendiary purposes, two daggers, four revolvers, and a bundle of forged passports.

MURDER OF COUNT KOSKULL.

A correspondent, writing from St. Petersburg, says: "The Nihilists have carried out another of their terrific secret sentences upon a distinguished noble of the Russian Court. Count Koskull, says a correspondent, who was an intimate friend of the Emperor, connected with leading personages at the court, and brother to the Imperial Ambassador in Brazil, has been found dead and cut to pieces in one of the huts of a village distant about fifteen versts from the Capital. A paper was discovered on or near the body showing that the murder was the deed of a revolutionary society, and the fact that the watch and purse of the murdered man remained untouched upon the corpse proves that he met his death at no mean hands or through the prompting of no ordinary motive of brutality. We are not surprised to learn that a very painful impression has been created in Russian society by the crime. The unfortunate nobleman was only 30 years of age, and the owner of vast estates. But, apart from the commotion arising out of personal connections with the victim, the striking of the dagger to the heart of such a man is itself an event likely to stir society of every grade to its depth with wonderment and fear. The unseen agency by which these awful crimes are effected with such certainty, celerity, and relentlessness lends an air of mystery to the course of everyday life throughout the vast dominions of the Czar, having its most fatal issue in the great unrest and distrust that are its inevitable consequences. In the commonest transactions of life one knows not whether one is not under the eye of the Familiar of the dreaded Council, whose sentence is as inexorable as the ukase of the Czar."

THE TRIBUNAL OF KIEFF—THE FIRES.

The judgments of the military tribunal of Kieff pronounced upon the prisoners in the three political trials have been confirmed with some modifications. Mlle. Leschern, sentenced to death, has had her punishment, as already telegraphed, commuted into hard labor in Siberia for life. Alexandra Potalitsine, condemned to four years' hard labor in Siberia for not informing the authorities of the crimes of others, and Heinrich Isbitsky condemned to a similar penalty, are both relieved from hard labor and are to be sent to Western Siberia. Three women sentenced to fourteen years and ten months' hard labor in Siberia are not to undergo that penalty in the mines. The sentence of death upon Miss Sophia Von Herzfeld has been commuted into penal servitude for an indefinite period. Conflagrations seem to have become epidemic. From Wotonesh it is announced that the Town of Walnike is laid in ashes, and that a large village of more than 2,000 inhabitants has been burned to the ground. In the Government of Warsaw the Town of Gbojez has been destroyed by an enormous fire, nor could the inhabitants save any of their property. From the Government of Penza, on the other hand, intelligence comes that three large villages have been annihilated by fire, and thousands of peasants reduced to beggary. Similar news is daily reported from various parts of the Empire. In the year 1878, according to an official statement, no fewer than 33,319 conflagrations in Russia have caused damage to the extent of upward of 62,472,000 rubles.

A NEW USE FOR THE PATRIOTIC FLEET.

Another correspondent says: "The purpose to which the so-called Russian patriotic fleet is now to be applied is rather a mockery of the supposed national enthusiasm which led to the purchase and construction of the vessels. The habitable districts of Western Siberia, more easily accessible by land, are becoming overcrowded on account of the immense number of unfortunate suspects recently sent into exile. The Government of St. Petersburg has accordingly determined on sending several large batches to a penal settlement at Saghalien, in the Sea of Okhtosk, and they will be embarked at Odessa in the steamers placed at the disposal of the Government with certainly no such 'patriotic' intention. Workmen will shortly commence a modification of the internal arrangements of the ships so as to fit them for the reception of the condemned, to whom a long and weary voyage will be the prelude of suffering in an inclement and uncivilized land. The course laid down is through the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal and by Vladivostock. The port of Saghalien is north of Japan. The Nijni Norgorod will be the pioneer steamer, and will start with its miserable cargo about the 1st of July. It will be followed by others according as they are ready, and it is suggested that they might be utilized on the return voyage to bring tea from China. It is not improbable that there will be further relays of deportees ready by the time they return, as alarming discoveries are being made all over the country. In Podol the other day the police found the materials for manufacturing Orsini bombs on a large scale, together with a quantity of compressed pyroxyline of great explosive power, supposed to have come from England, as well as boxes of revolvers, daggers, and several forged passports."

THE GREAT FIRES IN RUSSIA.

The Russian newspapers give the following particulars respecting the fires that are taking place in various parts of the country. The Moscow *Vedomosti* states that in the house of the merchant Koolikova, in the Pyatnki Ward, the district in which conflagrations took place on the 17th, 21st, and 24th ult., has been found a quantity of hay saturated with petroleum. It is believed that each of the conflagrations was the work of incendiaries. A telegram from Moscow in the *Globe* states that on the 27th ult. a fire took place near the Red Gate, resulting in the destruction of five lodging-houses and 120,000 rubles' worth of property. The same day the Grand Buffet in the Petrovski Park, with three contiguous houses, were burned down. "In short," concludes the telegram, "Moscow is burning every day." The same paper states that at Berditcheff fires are of constant occurrence. One took place last week and destroyed in a few hours fifty houses. The *Saratoff Vestnik*, in an article, speaks of the horizon as being daily darkened with the smoke of burning villages. In each case the loss is usually thirty or forty cottages. One conflagration, however, took place on the 25th ult., in which 160 dwellings were involved in ruin. Writing from Perm, a correspondent says that the prison there is full of individuals suspected of belonging to the incendiary association that is credited with the destruction of Saratoff, Orenburg, and Perm. The utmost vigilance of the police has hitherto failed in arresting the series of conflagrations, fires taking place at Perm almost every day. It is noticed that they mostly occur in houses close to the part of the town which has thus far escaped destruction. Police patrols have been established throughout the town to give notice of the first appearance of fire. The St. Petersburg *Vedomosti* publishes a letter from Uralsk, in which it is asserted that the partial destruction of the town during the succession of fires in May was due to the action of incendiaries. Upward of 500 buildings, comprising government offices, bazaars, and churches were destroyed. Advices from Orenburg mention "that, the greater part of the town having been destroyed and nothing more remaining worth setting fire to, the incendiaries have suspended their operations, and public confidence has been restored." Gen. Krejanovsky is working energetically to provide quarters for the people and to furnish them with food. It is greatly doubted whether the population will be entirely housed before the winter sets in, as no less than 8,000 houses have been destroyed during the recent fires. About eighty persons are still in the hospitals under treatment for the injuries they received in May. The Moscow *Gazette* understands that the Russian insurance companies are greatly concerned at the losses which they have sustained, and which are likely to be followed by others more serious still if the Nihilists carry out their threats. "The effect of any more conflagrations like that of Orenburg will be to render insurance a matter of impossibility."

THE HALL MURDER.

Two Theories of the Crime—Horrible Incident at the Grave.

New York Times, June 14.

During the day Police Commissioner Wheeler had an interview with Superintendent Walling in the latter's office, a third person being present. Mr. Wheeler said: "Mr. Walling, why don't you arrest Blank for the murder, without losing any more time?" "Because," answered the Superintendent, "if I should arrest him he would at once and forever close his mouth. I don't want to close his mouth, so I allow him to remain free from arrest, but by no means free from a surveillance that will note every significant action performed by him." During the conversation the Superintendent gave in detail the reasons which convinced him that he suspected the right person. The entire conversation was afterward learned by a *Times* reporter, and is given in substance below: The suspected person was very near to the deceased, and lived in the same house. The first reason that directed police suspicion to him was the way in which the front doors were found open on the morning of the murder. Both the outside and the inside vestibule doors are double, the latter being fastened by the usual double set of bolts running into the floor and ceiling, and the other side only being ordinarily opened. On this morning the bolted sides of both were found open. No burglar or outside murderer ever was known during flight to open both sides of two doors, and the police at once concluded that the work was that of an "insider," and was done to avert suspicion. Then, it was the first case known to the police in this country in which the "fire test" over the eyes of a murdered person was evertried. That fact, combined with the other that that test, before the publication of the Hull murder, was probably unknown to any person outside of the medical profession, and not even to all physicians, convinced the police that not only was the murderer an "insider," but also that he was either a practicing physician or a medical scholar. What tended to strengthen this opinion was the additional fact that all the bandages found on the body of Mrs. Hull were tied, not in ordinary knots, but fastened in surgical loops. When the police convinced themselves that the murderer was both an insider and a medical scholar, the question as to who he was came up for solution. Experienced detectives reasoned that the murderer of Mrs. Hull was a person who was familiar with her, as it has seldom if ever happened that a murderer had stopped and handled the body of his victim with such cold and calculating deliberation as that with which Mrs. Hull's body was handled after death, unless he was on terms of great intimacy with his victim during life. When that was reached it was not long before the police singled from out the household the person pointed to by their suspicions. As yet they have merely kept this suspected person under close watch. Supt. Walling will not allow his arrest until some direct or positive evidence is procured. He, however, would at once make the arrest if the jewels which were removed from Mrs. Hull's person should be found in the house. Unless they were thrown into the water-closet, from which they would go into the public sewer, Mr. Walling expects yet to find them within the building. He is satisfied that they have not been removed, and he has spent much time in searching for them in a certain room in the rear of the cellar, which was used by the Hull family for the storage of waste, bottles, etc.

The reasons why the police have suspected the person referred to were detailed to the reporter in the following words: "Let us suppose a case like this, a case in which, for instance, a husband kills his wife. A man and woman marry when both are young and do not really know each other. After marriage it is learned that the marriage was a terrible mistake, and that the mistake is one by which the man is the injured party. The woman has great social ambition, and on that account of it she will bear everything rather than a separation from her husband, and the social loss it would entail upon her. So it goes on, she all the while hiding the family skeleton, and he—well, wishing for separation from her by any means. For the reason that he is conscious of her aliment the husband's company must always be unbearable to the wife, and the society of others who cannot imagine her troubles agreeable to her. Her life is a continual make-believe outwardly, and his a constant desire to be rid of her. Many bitter private quarrels must occur between this mismated pair; added to intensity of his disappointment, the many bitter things which his wife says to him while defending herself from his insinuations and taunts must create in the man's breast the seeds of—well, murder. Of course, he smothers such a feeling, but he will often, thousands of times, wish that he were rid of his wife. There are reasons, as most persons can imagine, why some persons will make every attempt to put up with the most terrible disappointment in marriage, rather than get rid of it by the to them odious exposure of a divorce proceeding. Well, things go on in this way for years, the husband's bitterness accumulating like a boil that must some time break. A time comes when the man and woman are both bitter,—the one at his fate, the other at her misfortune. Words pass; she says one of those bitter, rankling, unforgivable things, which maddens the man, stirs up the bile within him until it breaks, and he lays violent hands upon her, perhaps for the first time in his life, and the result is murder! No one can account for it. Everybody, but a few, says it cannot have been he, for they always lived happily together. An autopsy takes place, and inexorable science at last reveals to the few witnesses present the real truth, the truth which the man and woman concealed for decades, and it is seen how nature not only meant the woman to remain single, but set a physical prohibition against her marriage. Now, if you can imagine such a state of things, you will be able to see why we believe that a person near to the deceased may have been her murderer."

It is a singular fact that the autopsy on the body of Mrs. Hull showed that that lady had been afflicted with a terrible ailment, which one of the operating surgeons pronounced of at least twenty years' standing.

New York World, June 15.

The detectives are at work upon a double clew. They have ceased to suspect that the murder was committed by a person or persons who may have broken into the house. Their efforts since that point was determined have accordingly been directed to ascertaining if the murder was intentional, and, if so, what motive the various persons upon whom suspicion rests could have had for it. It is generally agreed that the body was pilloned after death, and the investigation on this line implicates directly a person who was confessedly in the house a few hours before the murder. The other line of examination is directed against acquaintances of some of the servants in the house. This was suggested in the first place by the fact that the cloths used to bind the body had been tied by at least two persons, one a woman. The style of knots determined this. Yesterday it leaked out that one of the persons against whom there was ground for suspicion, assuming that servants did it, was the husband of the servant Nancy Francis. The following extract from the *Mount Kisco Weekly* explains why there was ground to suspect Francis on general principles:

The shocking assassination of Mrs. Jane De Forest Hull, of West Forty-second street, New York, which was detailed in the New York dailies of Thursday last, created considerable local interest, as the colored cook, Nancy Francis, who was employed by Mrs. Hull, was for a long time a resident of this place, and was formerly known as Black Nancy. She left home about two months ago to find employment in New York. Her husband, a powerfully-built negro, Bristow Francis, fled from this place about a year and a half ago as it will be remembered, he was about to be arrested for shooting with a revolver at Mr. James Brower. At the time of his leaving a number of warrants were out for him for assault, attempting the life of a man with a razor, and a number of small offenses. He is regarded as the worst type of a criminal, and was the terror of the neighborhood. Nancy accompanied him when he left town, and remained away till about six months ago. Her conspicuous position in the late murder, and the bad character of her husband, has led to many theories of his whereabouts.

A man answering the description of Nancy Francis' husband has been seen around the Hull mansion several times during the six weeks of her employment there. It is understood that some of the detectives who went out of town yesterday are looking for him. It is certain that the detectives are not yet through following up this possible clew in connection with others involving other acquaintances of the servants, but they refuse absolutely to talk about them further than to admit the fact of their following them.

New York Herald, June 14.

When the procession arrived at the gate the coffin was carried to the grave by six neighbors of Mrs. Hull's mother. Twenty-two mourners followed the casket.

The coffin was placed on two bars laid across the top of the pine box or outer case. This in turn lay on two bars placed across the open grave. The six pall-bearers stood close around for a few moments while the mourners came up and stood looking on at the preparations. Dr. Hull, with his sister-in-law on his arm, stood close to the foot of the grave. He was apparently calm, and his face wore the curiously impassive expression so often commented on during the last three days.

Suddenly the earth at the head of the grave caved in. One of the crossbars fell, and the end of the box dropped to the bottom of the grave. The lower end of the coffin slipped and the coffin itself was thrown with a dull crash down into the grave. It lay for a moment at an angle of about forty-five degrees, the foot still supported by the crossbars, and the head on the fallen box below. Mr. Mollison and Mr. Field had fallen partly under the coffin and partly into the grave. A small monument over the grave of one of Mrs. Hull's nephews was upset by the sudden lurch of one of the pall-bearers.

A shudder of irrepressible horror passed over the entire company. For an instant every one was paralyzed. Several of the women wept and turned away their faces. Dr. Hull stood as if rooted to the ground. He moaned and wailed with awful grief. The tears rolled from his eyes, and as he wept he repeated again and again, "Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear!" Apparently he did not see, and he stood absolutely still while the coffin was lifted up by a dozen quick hands and placed on a grave near by.

It was slightly broken, though it retained its shape and held together. The seams at the head had sprung apart about a quarter of an inch, and the lid over the plate was partly displaced, though fortunately not enough to disclose a view of the rudely shaken corpse. It was replaced at once, and preparations were again made for lowering the coffin to its last resting place.

Unfortunately this could not be readily done. If suitable pieces of timber had been at hand a trestlework could have been easily made, even with the edges of the grave displaced. But no such timber was there. Excepting the four short crossbars, all that was available was a lot of worm-eaten, decayed plank. This was broken into half a dozen pieces, and one laid upon another to form an edge for the support of the bars, after at least twenty minutes of confused work and much tal

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Four Per Cents Weak---Foreign Exchange Inactive.

Chicago Discounts---A New Local Security---Stocks.

The Produce Markets Rather Active, and Stronger---An Advance in Provisions.

Wheat and Oats in Better Demand---Corn Easy---Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Four per cents opened in Chicago at 102⅝ bid, as on the previous day. Transactions were on that quotation till the afternoon, when there was a decline to 102⅜ bid in New York, which carried the Chicago rate down to 102⅜@102¼. Business was reported fair. There is a good demand for bonds. Refunding certificates were more freely offered. The price bid was 102⅜, which was offered for one lot of $300,000. In the afternoon the rate was 102¼. The 6s were 107¼ bid; the 5s, 103½; and the 4½s, 103¾.

The foreign exchange market was steady, without large offerings of bills. In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 485¾ for sixty-day bills and 487¾ for sight; and French were 520@519¾ for sixty-day bills, and 517½ for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 487¼ and 489¼. In New York the actual rates were 487¼@487¾ and 489¼. The posted rates for sterling were 488@490. French bankers' bills were 515@517½.

Consols opened at 97 1-16 and advanced to 97 3-16. Silver was quoted at 52¾ pence per ounce in London. The *Times* of June 5 says:

> In the market for refined bar silver the position is the buoyant and strong as ever, and as the result of some important transactions the price during the day advanced ¼d to ⅜d per ounce above the best price quoted yesterday. The recent events that have occurred have conclusively proved that large sums of silver have been hoarded up for some considerable time past, and during the past fortnight holders have parted with considerable amounts. It is also reported that those who were buyers a week or so ago have now begun to sell. Whether this be true or not, there has been a good demand for bars to-day, and the price after the Council drafts had been allotted was from 52⅝d to 52¾d and 52¾d per ounce. The announced intention of offering more bills on India next week will not, it is thought, have any effect whatever on the silver market. Mexican dollars have also been in good request. Various expressed opinions seem to lead to a pretty general expectation that the European silk crop will be not only backward but inferior, and attention is therefore all the more directed to the probable progress and result of the Chinese and Japanese crops. In these circumstances there is a very strong demand for coined silver, and transactions have occurred to-day at 52¾d, while at the close 53d was even given as an actual business rate in some quarters.

Currency is still going from this city to the country, though the receipts from New York have ceased. Discounts are more active now than it was expected thirty days ago they would be, but the present tendency of discount lines is downward. Rates are 5@6 per cent, with transactions on Government bonds at 4 per cent. Time loans are 7@8 and 9@10 per cent. The bank clearings were $3,500,000.

A new local security will soon make its appearance in the market. The West Chicago Park Commissioners have sold to Mr. Charles Henrotin the $300,000 of bonds authorized by the act of May 31, 1879, to be issued to them by the Town of West Chicago July 1 next. These are 5 per cent bonds, running twenty years, with interest payable semi-annually. The proceeds of the bonds are to be applied to the funding of outstanding indebtedness, which now draws 8 per cent interest. The price paid was par. This successful negotiation saves the West Town $9,000 a year in interest. The rate of interest secured is 1 per cent lower than that obtained by the South Park Commissioners on the $1,000,000 6 per cent bonds they recently issued.

Chicago 7s of 1898 were sold between dealers at 115 and interest. The 7s of 1892 are quoted at 113¼ and interest bid.

There was only one stock in the active list that closed at an advance on the opening price. This honorable exception was C., C., C. & I., which went up ⅛, from 49⅝ to 49¾. Every other stock was stationary, or, as was the case with most of them, declined. It was a Waterloo-day for a good many weak operators, who went into the market before the break on the theory that the rise was going to last forever. It was especially severe on some shorts, who had but just recanted their bear heresies, and had gone long. The market was raided repeatedly during the day by some powerful cliques. This circumstance, combined with the fact that "points" to buy had been circulated industriously from New York the past two or three days, led many to infer that the break was a manipulation. Those who were long of stocks, and at the same time long enough of purse to margin against the decline, comforted themselves with the thought that this squeeze would make the market solid and healthy. The shorts were happy, and, like *Dick Deadeye*, sang, "I told you so, I told you so." The market has been in a bad condition for some time. A great many weak operators were long. The situation was much like that which preceded the break of January. A good many margins will be wiped out by this break, and stocks will pass again into strong hands. A great deal of realizing is going on all the time. Those who have profits in their deals are taking their money out, and giving place to fresh operators. The losses of the day were Michigan Central ⅛, to 77; Lake Shore ⅜, to 74¾; Northwestern common ⅛, to 67⅛; the preferred ⅜, to 97⅜; St. Paul 1⅛ to 53⅛; the preferred 1⅛, to 92¼; Union Pacific ⅜, to 77⅜; Erie ⅛, to 27⅛; Wabash ⅛, to 36⅛; Ohio & Mississippi ⅛, to 14⅝; St. Joe ⅜, to 20⅜; the preferred ⅜, to 41⅜; Delaware & Hudson 1¼, to 46⅜; Lackawanna 1¼, to 57¼; Jersey Central 1⅝, to 53; Kansas & Texas ⅜, to 11⅝; Kansas City ⅜, to 13⅝; Western Union 1⅜, to 113; Kansas Pacific ⅛, to 56; San Francisco ¼, to 8; Iron Mountain ⅛, to 25⅜; Louisville & Nashville ⅛, to 52. There has not been a worse day in stocks in many months. The above record is one which will try the nerves of the bold operators, who believe that the sure way to make money is to buy on every "slump." The only encouraging feature for the bulls was that the market did not close at the lowest prices. In almost every stock there was a slight recovery in the final transactions.

Erie second 6s, gold, declined to 73¼.

Northwest gold bonds were 112¼@113, St. Paul sinking funds 108¾, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 70¼.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, there was an active speculation at generally advancing quotations. The most prominent in the dealings were the first mortgage bonds of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, which sold up from 46¼ to 53, and closed at 52, the transactions therein aggregating over $1,500,000. The Erie issues were also quite active, especially the consolidated seconds. The bonds of the Pacific railroads were firm on small sales.

The lease of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Reading Company, which was confirmed by the stockholders of the former road June 14, lets the North Pennsylvania Road and its branches to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company for 999 years. The terms are that in the first and second years of the lease the lessee shall pay to the lessor $673,344 annually, in quarterly payments; during the third and fourth years the sum of $718,615.50, and during the fifth and each succeeding year the sum of $763,887. The sums are sufficient to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent on outstanding bonds of the lessor amounting to $1,930,500; interest at the rate of 7 per cent on outstanding bonds amounting to $1,600,000; interest at the rate of 7 per cent on outstanding bonds amounting to $2,560,500; and interest at 6 per cent on $17,000 of income bonds, all of which are secured by mortgages. The lessee will also pay the lessor a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent for the first two years, 7 per cent for the third and fourth years, and 8 per cent during succeeding years, on the capital stock and scrip amounting to $4,527,150. The lease further provides that the lessee shall pay to the lessor, during the term of the lease, quarterly interest on the floating debt, which amounts to $1,145,890.92, and also the sum of $12,000 per annum for the maintenance of the organization of the lessors. Should any default occur in the payments of the rent or interest for the period of sixty days after demand is made therefor, then the lease shall be forfeited.

The San Francisco *Herald*, of June 7, says:

> Operations were considerably in excess of the previous week, showing a very large influx of "wild cats"; and why they should make such strong presentation just now we cannot comprehend, unless the possible scent of a "boom" may be the inducement to place them in sight for the unwary to grapple whenever the good time is at hand; as it is, the "recorded" transactions of this class are even now quite large, apparently smoothing the way for a larger field of operations. The north-end mines on the Comstock—such as Utah, Union Consolidated, Sierra Nevada—were in marked favor the past week, though an increased disposition for general investment is manifesting itself, the near approach of the completion of the Sutro Tunnel drain greatly aiding in maintaining the strength which the market has attained.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
New York Cen...	118	77¼	76⅞	77
Michigan Central.	77¼	75½	74⅛	74⅝
Lake Shore.....	75½	67⅜	66⅞	67⅛
C. & N. Western..	67⅜	97⅜	96¾	97¼
Do preferred....	97⅜	54⅝	53¼	53½
M. & St. Paul....	54⅝	93⅞	91¾	92¼
Do preferred....	93⅞	27⅞	27⅛	27
Illinois Central...	27	36⅞	35¼	36⅛
Union Pacific....	78⅛	78½	77⅞	77⅞
Erie.....	27½	27½	27⅛	27⅛
Wabash Railway..	36¼	36¼	35¼	36⅛
Ohio & Miss.	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛
C., C., C. & Ind..	49¾	.....	.....	49¾
H. & St. Jo.....	21⅜	21⅜	19⅞	20⅜
Do preferred....	42½	.....	.....	41⅜
Del. & Hudson....	48	.....	.....	46⅜
D., Lack. & West.	59⅜	.....	.....	57⅞
N. J. Central.....	54⅛	54⅛	52½	53
Canada Southern..	57	.....	.....	57
Mo., Kas. & Tex..	12	.....	.....	11⅞
Kansas City & N.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛	13½
Do preferred....	39⅛	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞
W. Union Tel.....	114⅜	114⅜	112⅞	113
Kansas Pacific....	56½	.....	.....	56
St. L. & San Fran.	8¼	.....	.....	8
Alton.....	82¼	.....	.....	82¼
Iron Mountain....	25½	.....	.....	25⅜
Louisville & Nash.	52½	53	51⅞	52
Erie preferred....	51	51⅛	51	51
Atlantic & Pacific.	38	38⅛	38	*37¼

*Ex dividend ¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81.....	107¼	107⅝
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int!	103¼	103¾
U. S. new 4½s, ex int.....	105⅝	106⅛
U. S. 4 per cent coupons ..	102⅛	102⅜
U. S. currency 6s.....	121⅛	.....
Refunding certificates	102⅜	102¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling.....	488	490
Belgium.....	517⅛	515
France.....	517⅛	515
Switzerland.....	517⅛	515
Germany	95¾	95¾
Holland.....	40	40½
Austria.....	.....	46
Norway.....	.....	27⅜
Sweden.....	.....	27⅜
Denmark.....	.....	27⅜

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	485¾	487¾
Francs..... 520	@519¾	517½

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892.....	*113½	*114
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898.....	*115	*116
Chicago Water loan 7s.....	*114	*115
Chicago Municipal 6s.....	*107¼	*108
Chicago Water loan 6s.....	*107	*108
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s.....	*104	*105
Chicago South Park 7s.....	*102½	*103½
Chicago West Park 7s.....	*106	*106½
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip).	98½	99½
Cook County 7s.....	*113	*114
Cook County (short) 7s.....	*101⅜	*102½
Cook County 5s.....	*101¾	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	167½	.....
City Railway (West Side).....	175	.....
City Railway 6 7 per cent cents..	*106	*106¾
City Railway (North Side).....	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*100¾	*107
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades.....	$ 97½	
Mexican (full weight).....	85	
Sovereigns.....	4.80	
Napoleons	3.80	
Twenty marks.....	4.70	
Austrian florins (paper).....	39	
Five francs.....	85	
Prussian thalers.....	65	
Holland guelders.....	38½@	39
Kronors (twedish).....	25 @	25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50	
Spanish doubloons	15.60	

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Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
88 WASHINGTON-ST.
Wants to Buy
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.
Has for Sale,
CITY SCRIP FOR 1878 TAXES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Safe Deposit Department in the basement, entrance from Washington-st.
Buy and sell Governments, City and County Bonds.
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C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.,
WANTS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STOCK,
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES.
HAS FOR SALE
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY STOCK.

6, 6½, 7 PER CENT.
SHORTALL & HELMER,
102 Washington-st.,
Money in hand to loan on INSIDE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, at best rates.
Railway Bonds and other securities negotiated.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
We buy and sell U. S. BONDS. The NEW 4 PER CENTS constantly on hand. The Called 5-20s and 10-40s purchased or exchanged at best current rates.
Also buy and sell choice County, City, and School Bonds, drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent interest.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—We draw bills on London, Paris, Berlin, and other points.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO.,
100 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.
NEW YORK.
NEW YORK, June 17.—Governments were active and firm.

Railroad bonds were irregular. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts, 68½; do seconds, no sales.

State securities dull.

The stock market was active but irregular. In early dealings a weak tone prevailed, and a fractional decline ensued, which was followed by a partial improvement, but during the afternoon a free selling movement was developed, and prices fell off sharply, the entire list participating in the downward movement, which was most marked in Western Union, the coal and the Granger shares. In final dealings the market assumed a steadier tone, but closing quotations were at a decline of ½@2¾, as compared with yesterday's final prices. Transactions were 161,000 shares,—9,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Wabash, 22,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 preferred, 20,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 23,000 Lackawanna, 15,000 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Michigan Central, 2,300 Union Pacific, 4,000 St. Joes, 5,000 Ohios, 5,000 Western Union, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 3,000 Louisville & Nashville, 2,000 Kansas City & Nashville, 2,000 Iron Mountain.

Money market easy at 3@5, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 487¾; sight, 489¼.

Produce exports for the week, $6,316,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881....	107⅜	New 4 per cent.....	102½
New 5s.....	103⅝	Currency 6s.....	121½
New 4½s.....	105⅜		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph..	113	St. Paul, pfd.....	92¼
Quicksilver	15	Wabash.....	36⅛
Quicksilver, pfd...	37	Ft. Wayne (offered)	100
Pacific Mail.....	15⅝	T. Haute (offered).	10¼
Mariposa.....	165	Terre Haute, pfd..	20
Maripsos, pfd.....	105	Chicago & Alton...	81⅝
Adams Express	106	C. & Alton, pfd....	111
Wells, Fargo & Co..	99	Ohio & Mississippi.	14⅛
American Express.	46¼	Del., L. & Western.	57⅜
U. S. Express.....	47½	A. & P. Telegraph.	37
N. Y. Central	117⅞	C., B. & Q.....	115¼
Erie	27⅛	H. & St. Joe.....	20⅜
Erie, pfd.....	50⅜	H. & St. Joe, pfd..	41⅜
Harlem.....	150	Canada Southern...	56
Mich. C. (offered)..	76¾	L. & Nashville....	51
Panama.....	147	Kansas Pacific....	55
Union Pacific.....	77⅛	Kansas & Texas...	11⅜
Lake Shore.....	74⅜	St. L. & San Fran..	8
Illinois Central....	86⅜	St. L. & S. F. pfd.	9
Clev. & Pittsburg..	96¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	20
Northwestern.....	67⅛	St. L., K. C. & N'n'n	13⅜
Northwestern, pfd.	97⅛	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	38¾
C., R., C. & I.....	49	Central Pac. bonds.	112⅜
New Jersey Cent....	53	Union Pac. bonds...	110
Rock Island.....	138⅛	U. P. Land-Grants.	113⅜
St. Paul.....	53⅜	U. P. Sinking-F'ds.	113½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old..	34	Virginia 6s, new...	31
Tennessee 6s, new.	31	Missouri	108
Virginia 6s, old....	30½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	2¾	Northern Belle.....	6½
Alta	3½	Ophir	32¼
Belcher.....	6½	Overman	12½
Best & Belcher.....	17⅞	Raymond & Ely	4¾
Bullion	7½	Savage.....	15¼
California.....	5¼	Sierra Nevada.....	43½
Chollar & Potosi ...	7¾	Union Consolidat'd.	40
Consol. Virginia....	5½	Yellow Jacket.....	18¼
Crown Point	5¼	Bodie	4⅜
Eureka, consol'ted	16	Potosi	5½
Exchequer	7⅜	Imperial.....	4¾
Gould & Curry	11¾	Martin White.....	6½
Grand Prize.....	4	Mono	11
H. & N.....	16¼	Independence.....	2⅜
Julia Consolidated.	4¼	Consolidat'd Pacific	8¼
Justice	3¾	Leviathan	¾
Mexican.....	33¾		

Martin White declares a dividend of 50 cents.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—Sight exchange on New York, ¼ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 488½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 17.—Consols, money and account, 97 3-16; account, 94 5-16.

United States Securities—Reading, 21½; Erie, 28¼; preferred, 58.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 108; 4s, 104.

Silver at London is 53 pence per ounce. Bar silver here is 114. Subsidiary silver coin is ⅝@¾ per cent discount.

BERLIN, June 17.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease in specie of 740,000 marks.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 116f 75c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, June 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Van Horn st, 250 ft e of Western av, n f, 77x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1875 (Marvin L. Story to Ira A. Story	$ 1,000
West Chicago av, s e cor of Noble st, n f, 24x92 ft, improved, dated Sept. 27, 1878 (George Coombs (trustee) to John Kahl).....	3,000
West Congress st, 250½ ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 75x135½ ft, dated June 14 (Baroara Titus to Napoleon B. Treadwell).....	7,000
West Jackson st, s e cor of Loomis st, n f, 54x120 ft, dated April 29 (Newmarket Savings Bank to Barbara Titus).....	8,000
South Park av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated May 27 (Isaac Beere to Stephen G. Israel).....	5,900
Fleetwood st, bet Blanchard and Blackhawk sts, w f, 71x350 ft, dated June 14 (Charles W. Leatherbee to Paul Populorum).....	4,000
Greeley place, 200 ft n of Front st, e f, 27 3-10 ft to alley, dated June 16 (W. Schierhowsky to John Nitz).....	825
Newberry av, 168 ft n of Maxwell st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated June 16 (Estate of Dennis Murphy to Dennis O'Brien).....	1,500
Newberry av (same as the above), dated June 17 (Dennis O'Brien to Hanorah Murphy).....	1,600
Belden place, 175 ft n of Belden avenue, e f, 48x100 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1876 (Charles H. Adams to Henry W. Leman)	8,000
Belden place, near above, w f, 77 6-10x66 ft, dated May 15, 1877 (Charles H. Adams to Henry W. Leman).....	2,500
North LaSalle st, 40 ft s of Goethe st, e f, 25x158½ ft, dated June 16 (William Dickinson to John P. Reynolds).....	2,375
Michigan av, 76 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 40x173 ft, dated June 7 (John Buckingham to Potter Palmer).....	10,000
Bliss st, n w cor of Hickory st, s f, 75x125 ft, dated June 17 (Chicago Land Company to John Carden et al.).....	1,880

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Concord st, 73 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 75x125 ft, dated June 16 (Henry J. F. Wegner to Calvin Wells).....	$ 600
Spears av, 73½ ft s of Forty-third st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 13, 1877 (Henry A. Stewart to S. B. Stewart).....	500
State st, near Fifty-seventh st, w f, 25x60 2-10 ft, dated June 16 (Fred Grossmann to Clemens Pansinsky).....	1,250
Fifty-ninth st, w of and near State st, s f, 100x216 ft, dated June 13 (Aaderbar Drvsdall to Wm. Brooker et al.).....	2,000
State st, 75 ft n of Fifty-first st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 17 (John Hart to Paul Gerding).....	1,300

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Monday.	*Tuesday.*
Mess pork.....	$ 9.80	$ 9.82½
Lard.....	6.20	6.20
Shoulders, boxed...	3.97½	3.97½
Short ribs, boxed..	4.80	4.95
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat.....	1.02⅜	1.03¼
Corn.....	36	36
Oats.....	31¼	32
Rye	53¼	53
Barley.....	66	66
Live hogs	3.60@3.85	3.60@3.85
Cattle	2.00@5.00	2.00@5.00

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls.....	11,625	9,019	9,458	5,545
Wheat, bu	117,218	29,085	34,853	9,070
Corn, bu.....	286,213	154,397	207,707	90,985
Oats, bu.....	86,138	40,438	57,831	70,141
Rye, bu	5,604	2,385	6,016	7,887
Barley, bu.....	1,550	3,535	3,885	2,880
Grass seed, lbs ..	100,600	48,650	4,098	40,835
F. seed, lbs.....	26,800	36,270	.....	.....
B. corn, lbs.....	52,000	.....	455	150
C. meats, lbs....	562,600	427,990	3,128,562	2,472,548
Beef, tcs.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Beef, brls.....	.....	.....	45	150
Pork, brls.....	69	72	430	1,272
Lard, lbs.....	214,100	25,240	645,020	1,018,878
Tallow, lbs.....	42,700	1,500	.....	30,000
Butter, lbs	181,045	220,000	422,928	411,205
Live hogs, No. ..	31,098	23,622	6,671	3,461
Cattle, No.....	2,814	3,460	1,150	1,540
Sheep, No.....	2,408	1,029	.....	160
Hides, lbs.....	153,938	27,228	392,472	173,280
Highwines.....	.....	59	50	.....
Wool, lbs.....	446,464	388,067	314,204	424,085
Potatoes, bu.....	1,800	2,862	.....	698
Coal, tons.....	14,542	5,631	1,765	709
Hay, tons.....	50	70	.....	38
Lumber, m ft....	13,552	12,026	2,890	2,098
Shingles, m.....	6,690	1,322	214	37
Salt, brls.....	25,233	13,880	2,082	1,840
Eggs, pkgs.....	1,274	855	36	577
Cheese, lbs.....	7,588	2,406	800	4,088
G. apples, brls ..	12	.....	.....	.....
Beans, bu.....	.....	421	451	48

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 4,541 bu wheat, 627 bu corn, 120 bu oats, 12,061 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 red winter wheat, 7 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 3 do, 4 cars mixed, 20 cars No. 2 hard, 39 cars and 30,000 No. 2 spring, 57 cars No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 7 cars no-grade (137 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 110 cars high-mixed corn, 2 cars new mixed, 163 cars and 16,500 bu No. 2 corn, 21 cars rejected, 6,100 bu no-grade (297 corn); 17 cars white oats, 25 cars No. 2 mixed, 10 cars rejected, 2 cars no-grade (54 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 9 cars No. 3 barley, 3 car extra do. Total (515 cars), 270,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,135 bu wheat, 173,126 bu corn, 10,586 bu oats, 1,282 bu rye, 1,103 bu barley.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Foss, of the Committee on Appeals from grain inspection, has decided to resign his position, to take effect the 1st of July. There is no doubt that his time is worth more to him in business than the money received as fees.

They say that one reason for the alleged inequality of the inspection is the fact that the two Assistant Inspectors are radically different in their views, one being a "high" man and the other a "low" man. As they take turns every two weeks in making the tour of the tracks, their subordinates are tempted to veer in judgment twice a month. This explanation seems to be a "little thin." A better, or rather a more plausible, reason is the claim that the Inspection Department has recently been looking out sharply for wheat cleaned and mixed in Milwaukee, which explains the rather severe inspection to which is subjected the wheat that comes in over the two roads which connect us with that city. It was understood that some of the sales made in this city yesterday for June are intended to be filled with low-grade wheat cleaned up in Milwaukee to the standard of No. 2.

The Liverpool telegram yesterday announced that the market for corn was depressed by the news from New York. This is supposed to refer to advices of unusually large shipments from this side of the Atlantic. British operators have been fearing it for several days past.

The leading produce markets averaged firmer yesterday, with a fair volume of business doing in most departments. Provisions were firm, pork and meats being fully 5c higher, though hogs were quoted easier. Wheat was stronger, with a better demand for this month, and more doing for next, with some suspicion that the decline of the previous day was the result of manipulation by parties who wanted to take a fresh hold a little nearer to the bottom. Corn was in fair demand throughout, but ruled easier towards the close under increased offerings from parties who thought the foreign advices warranted short selling. Oats were much stronger, there being a decided reaction from recent weakness. Flour was dull.

Lake freights were more active, with little change in rates. Corn to Buffalo, by sail, was quoted at 1¾@1⅞c; through rates on do, 7¾c to New York and 9½c to New England points. Rail rates were steady on the basis of 15c per 100 lbs to New York, with more new business doing. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 42½c per 100 lbs on meats, and do to Antwerp at 56½c.

In dry-goods circles there was little that is new to note. The movement continues of generous proportions, and prices continue to advance. There was fair activity among jobbers of groceries. The interior trade are ordering freely, and the volume of business is in excess of last year at a like period. Coffees, sugars, rice, teas, and molasses were quoted firm. Other lines were about steady. The demand for fish continues good, and prices remain firm. Lake descriptions are coming in sparingly, and family whitefish have again advanced,—now quoted at $2.25@2.50 per ½-brl. Dried fruits were quoted as before. There was a quiet movement, with prices ruling easy. Currants, peaches, and citron, however, were firm. Butter was in good request, and merchantable stock was firmly held. Cheese was quoted quiet, with prices unimproved. There was a fair demand for oils, paints, and colors at previous quotations. Leather was firm, with sole held at a further advance. Tobacco was unchanged. Plug is still in light supply. Coal was firm as last quoted.

Lumber was more active at the cargo docks at reduced prices. The yard market continues active and unchanged. The receipts so far this week have been heavy, and yard dealers have found it almost impossible to keep their docks clear. The concessions yesterday were chiefly on common inch and two-inch stuff. Metals and hardware continue in demand and steady. Nails were quoted firm at the lately established rate. The sales of wool continue large at the current prices. The receipts are increasing, consisting mostly of unwashed wools. Washed fleeces are still scarce, the cool weather having delayed washing and shearing. Hay was in request for shipment, and steady. Broom-corn was quiet. Seeds remain quiet, the offerings being light, and the inquiry was moderate. It was understood that clover was wanted to export. Hides were firm. Green fruits were in good local request, most varieties bringing recent prices.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 4,683 brls flour, 24,653 bu wheat, 282,450 bu corn, 600 pkgs pork, 10,909 boxes meats, 9,099 cases canned do, 7,736 tcs lard, 1,550 other pkgs do, 835 pkgs beef, 226 brls tongues, 2,186 pkgs butter and cheese, 108 brls tallow, 50 brls alcohol, 418,840 lbs oil cake, 6,064 brls oat-meal, 2,575 brls corn-meal.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	June 14, 1879.	*June 7, 1879.*	*June 15, 1878.*
Wheat—			
No. 1 red.....	14,565	11,499	377
No. 1 amber.....	154	154	.....
No. 2 amber.....	2,051	6,222	.....
No. 3 winter	1,629	1,834	3,851
Rejected winter.	309	1,846	397
No. 2 spring	6,402	6,402	15,940
No. 3 spring	3,369,073	3,156,691	177,758
Rejected	471,014	547,322	19,686
No. 1 hard spr'g.	93,527	106,296	7,437
No. 2 hard spr'g.	142,186	124,186	62,875
Mixed	8,864	5,777	199,610
Total	4,110,125	3,968,249	487,931
Corn—			
No. 1	.....	1,947	21,665
No. 2	1,799,599	1,731,038	127,931
Rejected	39,111	30,966	310,110
No grade.....	.....	354	741
High mixed.....	936,372	1,003,186	280,855
Yellow	9,888	6,391	8,648
New mixed.....	17,796	17,404	55,394
New high mixed.	4,042	3,676	22,938
Total	2,806,802	2,793,015	828,282
Oats—			
No. 2	334,770	223,639	63,525
Rejected	18,878	19,584	2,156
No grade.....	720	719	.....
No. 2 white	58,401	12,835	37,914
Total	412,769	262,777	103,595
Rye—			
No. 1	430	430	16,847
No. 2	68,085	67,530	24,903
Rejected	2,450	6,009	2,403
Total	70,965	74,009	37,153
Barley—			
No. 2	32,776	73,264	250,524
No. 3	11,932	11,932	8,434
Extra No. 3.....	52,237	64,554	18,713
Feed	2,069	2,069	5,373
Total	99,014	152,819	283,044

Total of all grades in store, 7,499,675 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 141,876

Cull boards	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff	9.00@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Joists and scantling, green	8.00@ 8.50
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.80
Lath, green	1.75
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.00@ 2.75
Shingles, standard	1.75@ 1.90
Shingles, No. 1	75@ 1.00

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts.—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,814	31,006	408
Tuesday	5,500	26,000	600
Total	8,314	57,006	1,008
Same time last week	5,264	40,658	1,872
Shipments.—			
Monday	1,150	5,671	

CATTLE—There was very little life in the trade yesterday. Sellers pronounced it a bad market, and the limited volume of sales accomplished fully warranted the claim. There did not appear to be any falling off in the attendance of buyers, but no class seemed to stand in need of stock, and trading was exceedingly slow at barely sustained prices. The receipts were not so large as to cause alarm, but with a prospect of a pretty liberal run for the remainder of the week, and with the Eastern markets in a drooping condition, there was a disposition to hold off for lower figures. In the average quality of the supply there was not much difference as compared with Monday. There were more choice droves, but the proportion of Texan and grass cattle was also more prominent. Sales ranged from $2.00@2.50 for scrubs to $4.80@4.95 for extra grades, with common to good butchers' and common stock selling at $2.75@3.50. Texas through cattle at $2.75@3.25, and fair to choice shipping steers at $3.75@4.65. Among the sales were two lots of corn-fed Colorados at $4.85. Veals were in demand at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs, with sales mostly at $3.75@4.75. The market closed heavy, with a good many left over.

The exports of cattle from the port of Montreal from Jan. 1 to June 12 have been 8,524 head. During the same period last year there were shipped 3,887 head.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.75@5.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.65
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.30
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.65@3.90
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.35@3.35
Inferiors—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.50@3.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
10	1,155	$4.00	54	1,024	$4.40
70	1,451	4.95	56	1,153	4.40
66	1,438	4.80	51	1,335	4.40
60	1,498	4.80	33	1,136	4.30
30	1,399	4.75	66	1,259	4.40
14	1,071	4.75	18	1,153	4.20
311	1,355	4.75	36	1,176	4.25
39	1,454	4.65	22	1,379	4.15
34	1,324	4.60	10	1,020	4.20
38	1,342	4.60	19	1,188	4.15
18	1,314	4.55	19	1,193	4.15
18	1,379	4.60	20	1,131	4.10
96	1,327	4.60	21	1,059	4.10
48	1,340	4.50	19	1,070	4.10
29	1,289	4.50	36	1,234	4.00
38	1,243	4.50	17	1,035	4.00
19	1,342	4.50	17	1,025	3.90
49	1,306	4.45	72	1,018	3.35
79	Colorado 1,416	4.45	41	918	3.20
41	1,245	4.45	43	Texas 807	3.25
11	1,364	4.45	62	Texas 880	3.15
18	Colorado 1,345	4.45	45	Texas 1,181	3.00

HOGS—Trade opened dull, with prices weak and a trifle lower. Later, when it became known that the day's receipts had been largely overestimated, buyers took hold with more confidence, and the market worked firmer, closing somewhat at Monday's figures. The offerings were more than usually uniform in quality, and the bulk crossed the scale within a range of 10c per 100 lbs. Common to prime bacon grades sold at $3.65@3.75 (a few choice at $3.80), poor to good heavy packers at $3.60@3.75 (chiefly at $3.65@3.70), and fair to choice heavy shippers at $3.70@3.82½. A load of extra, averaging 360 lbs, fetched $3.95. Skips sold at $3.00@3.40.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	380	$3.95	26	265	$3.70
66	226	3.82½	58	190	3.70
30	290	3.82½	72	198	3.70
62	249	3.82½	120	208	3.70
47	185	3.80	36	196	3.70
30	211	3.80	22	269	3.70
58	290	3.80	29	256	3.70
44	338	3.80	48	191	3.70
44	257	3.80	65	180	3.70
27	273	3.80	53	346	3.70
27	272	3.80	66	201	3.70
38	280	3.80	54	269	3.70
41	290	3.80	45	249	3.70
55	309	3.80	63	276	3.70
64	204	3.75	34	279	3.70
129	277	3.75	27	286	3.65
44	204	3.75	77	269	3.65
24	202	3.75	44	281	3.65
52	151	3.75	131	200	3.67½
102	195	3.75	61	213	3.65
36	185	3.75	59	261	3.65
43	189	3.75	29	292	3.65
51	171	3.75	32	284	3.65
39	194	3.75	80	279	3.65
64	218	3.75	21	281	3.65
97	277	3.75	59	247	3.65
44	196	3.75	169	260	3.65
40	212	3.75	35	280	3.62½
90	203	3.75	21	331	3.60
72	268	3.75	45	254	3.60
58	187	3.75	117	155	3.60
66	172	3.70	20	253	3.60
41	200	3.70	127	120	3.50
38	214	3.70	30	319	3.50
38	224	3.70	26	208	3.50
77	284	3.70	23	171	3.30
65	196	3.70	38	186	3.40
28	193	3.70	22	213	3.00
23	264	3.70			

SHEEP—There was a fair demand from local butchers, and some call from exporters, and the small supply was disposed of at full figures, sales making on a basis of $2.50@3.50 per 100 lbs for inferior to extra qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
83	88	$3.25	68	94	$3.25
20	107	3.37½	25	124	5.00
76	120	5.00	15	110	4.75
117	104	3.50	45	115	5.00

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 612; prices steady at last week's closing quotations; medium to good shipping steers, $7.25@8.25; light butchers', $2.75@4.10; common Western, $2.50@3.60; feeders, $3.75@4.15.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,100; market firm and unchanged; demand only half supplied; fair to good clipped sheep, $4.00@4.25; choice selected for export, $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,415; market easier; not quotably lower; supply hardly equal to the demand; no good heavy on sale; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10; medium heavy, $4.05@4.10; all offerings disposed of.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, June 17.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 634; market firm; considerable business in shipping Western cattle; choice, $7.25; extra, $6.50@7.00; first quality, $6.00@6.25; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.75; Western fat swingy live, $7.50@7.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,173; last week's prices sustained; trade in lambs slightly improved; shipments of Western sheep heavy; sales in lots, $2.75@3.50 each; extra, 4@6c; sheared sheep, 5½@5½c; spring lambs, 7@8c.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 731 head through and 631 local; supply fair, but demand irregular; several loads yet unsold; prices almost the same as last week; best, $4.90@5.25; fair to good, $4.40@4.80; common, $3.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 17,060; Yorkers, $3.75@3.80; Philadelphias, $4.10@4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 7,900 head; supply liberal; market weakening; prices 10@15c off from yesterday's.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—CATTLE—Nothing but Texans and Indians on market, which since at $2.25@3.25; no demand for native receipts, 1,500; shipments, 600.

HOGS—Lower; Yorks to Baltimores, $3.50@3.60; smooth heavy, $3.65@3.73; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 2,000.

SHEEP—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 700; shipments, 200.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts, 638; shipments, 218; slow; nominal shipping, $3.80@4.65; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; native cows, $1.75@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,474; shipments, 2,022; active; good to choice, $3.45@3.50; inferior to fair, $3.30@3.40.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—HOGS—Steady and active; demand; common, $3.00@3.50; light, $3.40@3.80; packing, $3.70@3.90; butchers, $3.90@4.00; receipts, 2,654; shipments, 570.

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

The past week developed no important new features in the market for domestic dry goods. The demand, though perhaps showing some slight falling off, continues of larger proportions than in former years at this stage of the season, and certainly equals the expectations of reasonable holders. Prices remain strong throughout the list, and not a few lines are still advancing. Collections are reported fair, —in, fact better than usual for the time of year.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Business moderate with package houses; cotton goods in fair demand and very firm; Blackstone AA bleached shirtings advanced; prints rather more active, and shirtings, sateens, robes, etc. advancing; lawns in good request; ginghams quiet and firm; men's wear of woolens in steady demand and firm; foreign goods quiet.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, June 17—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; white, 8s 4d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn, 4s 2d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s 6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 178,000 centals; 76,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—1 p. m.—Flour—Extra State, 11s. Wheat quiet and steady; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 3 spring, 7s 4d; No. 2 do, 8s 4d; California unchanged. Corn dull; 4s 1½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn dull and neglected. Pork—Western prime mess, 47s. Lard firmer, 33s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s 6d; Cumberlands, 26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—1:30 p. m.—Weather unsettled. Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except corn, which is dull at 4s 1d@4s 2d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 17.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat in fair demand and steady. Corn weak, Cargoes off coast—Wheat firmer; the demand for the Continent continues. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 21s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steady. Corn—New York advices cause depression. Weather in England unsettled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 4d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 2d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.—CORN—Market dull and easier at 6½@6 15-16d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 3,400.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady, except corn, which is dull. California white wheat, 8s 4d@9s 2d; do club, 9s 1d@9s 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 7s 6d@8s 4d; do winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d. Flour—Western canal, 8s 9d@10s 3d. Corn, 4s 1d@4s 2d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tending down.

LONDON, June 17.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6¾@6¾d.

LINSEED OIL—27s 10d.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £83,000.

ANTWERP, June 17.—PETROLEUM—19¼d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—GRAIN—Wheat more active, especially for early delivery, but further yielded in price generally about ¼@¾c, in instances as much as 1c per bu, on free offerings, closing about steady at modified figures; cable advices of rather more firmness; 31,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.03@1.05½c, chiefly Chicago and Milwaukee, reported at $1.05@1.05½c; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern spring, June option, at $1.05½, as against $1.06½ yesterday. Corn was moderately active and generally a shade cheaper; mixed Western ungraded, 39@44c. Rye very dull and quoted somewhat weaker; No. 2 Western, 60@62c. Oats in more demand, and quote up ¼@1c a bu, closing strong at an improvement on much lighter offerings; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 37¾@38¼c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products a trifle easier on less active movement; mess for early delivery slow; quoted $10.25 for new; forward delivery in slack demand, closing for June at $10.10@10.20; July, $10.10@10.20; August, $10.20@10.25. Cut meats in less request, but quoted steady. Bacon firm, though not active; long clear, $5.20. Western lard quiet for early delivery at a shade easier prices; 650 tes at $6.40@6.45; forward delivery moderately active but weaker in price, June options closing at $6.40.

TALLOW—In good request at rather firmer prices; prime quoted at 5 15-16@6c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought on a basis of 6 5-16c for fair and 6 7-16c for good refining Cuba; refined in fair demand at unchanged figures.

WHISKY—Without important inquiry; quoted at $1.07½ asked and $1.07 bid.

FREIGHTS—Active movement; accommodation for grain in good request at somewhat irregular rates; for Liverpool, engagements included 26,000 bu wheat at 4¾d per 60 lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 17.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 11 7-16@12 9-16c; futures quiet but steady; June, 12.35c; July, 12.40c; August, 12.53c; September, 12.25c; October, 11.53c; November, 11.12c.

FLOUR—Without decided change; low grades extra firm; receipts, 9,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; receipts, 206,000 bu; winter red, $1.08@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.17@1.17½; ungraded amber, $1.13@1.15; No. 2 do, $1.15¾; ungraded white, $1.14@1.16; No. 2 do, $1.14; No. 1 do, $1.16@1.16½. Rye quiet but steady; No. 2 Western, 60c. Barley—Market dull. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn heavy; receipts, 260,000 bu; ungraded, 39@43½c; No. 2, 43¼@44c; No. 2 white, 49c; ungraded white, 50c; round yellow, 51c. Oats fairly active; receipts, 32,000 bu; No. 3 white, 37c; No. 2 white, 37½c; No. 1 white, 38½c; mixed Western, 36@37½c; white do, 38@41c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady. Sugar quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining, 6 5-16@6 7-16c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; united, 65c; crude, 5½@7c; refined, 6¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 27c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 11@13½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $10.20@10.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard very quiet; prime steam, $6.40@6.42.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; Western, 7@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; Western, 3½@6c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.07@1.07½.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, medium to fancy, $4.50@5.25; Ohio extra family, good, $5.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.25@7.25. Rye flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; Michigan white, at depot, $1.17@1.18; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.14¾. Corn—Demand active; heated, on track, 25@30c; rejected do, 33@37c; steamer mixed do, 37@39c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 37@39c; white do, 40@40½c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Prime mess beef, $12.00. Hams—Smoked, $9.50@10.50; pickled, $7.50@8.75. Lard—Western, 6¼@6½c.

BUTTER—Market dull; creamery extras, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford county (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extras, 10@12c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 14c.

CHEESE—Steady; creamery, 6½@7c.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; nominal; refined, 6¾c; crude, 6½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.08.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,500 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu; rye, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 51,000 bu.

WOOL—Demand active and buoyant, arriving freely and meeting with prompt sales; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 38@40c; extra, 38@40c; medium, 42@43c; coarse, 37@40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 35@36c; medium, 40@42c; coarse, 37@38c; combing, washed, 40@41c; combing, unwashed, 30@33½c; Canada combing, 40c; unclean, 25@26c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 30@33½c; tub-washed, 42c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and easier, but not quotably lower.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.20; low Western winter red, spot, $1.16¾; June, $1.15½; July, $1.10¾; August, $1.07¾; September, $1.07¼@1.07⅜. Corn—Western steady; Western mixed, spot, June and July, 43¾@44c; August, 44½c; September, 45c bid; steamer, 43c. Oats dull and heavy; Western white, 39@40c; do mixed, 37@38c; Pennsylvania, 39@42c. Rye quite and unchanged.

HAY—steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; moderate jobbing trade at unchanged prices.

BUTTER—Dull and easy; choice Western, 10@12c.

EGGS—Good supply and quiet at 14c.

PETROLEUM—Weak and lower; crude, 6c; refined, 6¼c.

COFFEE—Quiet and nominally steady; Rio cargoes, 11¼@14½c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.06¼@1.07.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steam, quiet; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 2s; grain, 5d asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,671 brls; wheat, 102,206 bu; corn, 208,200 bu; oats, 67,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,200 bu; corn, 4,100 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—FLOUR—Quiet; higher grades declined slightly; family, $5.20@5.35; choice, $5.40@5.55; fancy, $5.60@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and lower; No. 2 red bill, $1.09¼@1.09 cash, $1.09¼@1.08¾ June; 98¾@98¾ July, 95¼@94¾c August; 95¾@95c September; No. 3 do, $1.05¼@1.05. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2 mixed, 35¼@35c cash, 35¼@35½c July, 36¼@36¼c August, 37¾@37½c September. Oats easier; No. 2, 32c cash; options firier; 30¼@30½c August. Rye quiet at 52½c. Barley quiet at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork $10.15@10.25. Lard firmer; made at $6.30. Bulk meats dull and nominal; clear rib, $4.80@4.85; clear, $4.95@5.00; sides of summer clear ribs, about forty days old, at $4.65. Bacon inactive and lower; clear ribs, $5.40@5.35 cash; $5.35@5.30 July; clear, $5.55@5.50 cash; $5.85 August.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 43,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., June 17.—CORN—Dull at 12½c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and in fair demand; red, $1.12@1.15. Corn quiet at 38@38½c. Oats—steady and in fair demand at 33@35c. Rye easier at 60c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; jobbing, $10.50. Lard firmer, but not quotably higher; current make $6.15. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, $3.80 cash or buyer June, $3.92½ buyer August; short ribs, $4.90 bid, $4.95 asked cash; sales at $4.90@4.92½ buyer June, $4.95 seller July, $5.07½ buyer July, $5.10 seller August; short clear, $5.10. Bacon in good demand at $4.12½@4.25; $5.40@5.55; $5.65@5.75.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.01.

BUTTER—Weaker; fancy creamery, 17¼@18c; choice Western reserve, 12@13c; choice Central Ohio, 9@10c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady and in fair demand at 62c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, $4.00; XX, $4.90@5.00; XXX, $5.25@5.75; high grades $5.85@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 50@55c. Oats—Market easier at 40c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and lower at $2.45@2.60.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market quiet and weak at $10.75. Bacon—Market easy; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear, 6c.

GROCERIES—Sugar strong and higher; common to good common, 6@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@6¾c; prime to choice, 6¾@7c; yellow clarified dull at 7@7¼c.

RICE—Dull and lower at 75c.

HAY—Market dull; choice quoted at $20.00.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.08.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; closed firm; cash futures weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.00¾; June, $1.00¾; July, 97¾c; August, 92¾c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 80c; No. 4, 75c; rejected, 62c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2, 36¼c; July, 36¼c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2, 32¼c. Rye quiet and firm: No. 1, 54c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; mess pork, $9.80. Prime steam lard, $6.20.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo dull and nominal at 2c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 70,000 brls; wheat, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 43,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and weak; red and amber, $1.05@1.10. Corn steady; white, 44c; mixed, 41c. Oats—Market dull; white, 38c; mixed, 35c. Rye—Market dull at 58c.

HAY—Quiet at $9.00@12.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but steady at $10.50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierces, 7¾c; do keg, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet; sides, 3¾@4c; clear rib, 5c; 5½c; clear, 5¼@5¾. Bacon steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 5¾@5¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 10@11½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.01.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—RECEIPTS—By lake since Saturday: Flour, 11,123 brls; wheat, 596,219 bu; corn, 441,462 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By canal: Wheat, 23,354 bu; corn, 81,800 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat neglected and nominally unchanged. Corn neglected and nominally unchanged. Oats quiet and easier; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 38c; 1,500 bu Western on track at 37c. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Weak; wheat shipped at 3½c to New York, without rebate to shippers.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, spot, $1.13½; No. 2 red winter, June, $1.14¼; July, $1.02¾; August, $1.00¼; September, $1.00. Corn steady; fair demand; high mixed, 39¼c; No. 2, spot, 38½c; July held at 39½@39¾c bid; No. 2 canal, 38¾c; No. 2 white, 41½c; rejected, 37½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—HOGS—Firm at a decline of $2.50@3.70; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 460.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.09. Corn steady; 36½@36c. Oats steady; 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3¾c; clear ribs, $4.90@5.00. Lard, 6¾c. Hams, 8¼@8½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 17.—FLOUR—Firm and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; extra, $1.09¼ asked; No. 1 white, $1.09; June, $1.08¾; July, $1.07; August, $1.02¾ bid; $1.03¼ asked; milling, $1.06¼ bid; amber, $1.12 bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 30,750 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 34,562 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 17.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 15,382 bu; shipments, 23,218 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, $1.01¼; June, $1.00; No. 3 cash, 96¾c; June, 95¾c. Corn—Receipts, 4,070 bu; shipments, 4,937 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, 31¼c; June, 31¼c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market easier; No. 1 Duluth spring, $1.11¼; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.18. Corn nominally unchanged; No. 2 Western, 46c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, June 17.—HIGHWINES—Easy; sales, 100 brls at $1.03¼.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Holiday; no market.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—COTTON—Market quiet: middling, 12½c; low do, 11¾c; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 267; sales, 250 bales; stock, 39,902.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17.—COTTON—Quiet; receipts, 19 bales; shipments, 292; stock, 9,111; sales of 200 bales to spinners; middling, 12¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—COTTON—Nominally unchanged: middling, 12¼c: sales, none; receipts, 20 bales; shipments, 340; stock, 7,200.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 17.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; standard white, 110 test, 6¾c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 17.—PETROLEUM—Market opened active, with 64¾c bid; advanced to 66½c; declined and closed at 64¾c. Shipments, 56,000 brls, averaging 37,000; transactions, 310,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 17.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude firmer; 85c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 7c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, June 17.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firm at 24½c.

A Venerable Elm-Tree.

New Haven Register.

The two sections of the elm tree recently cut down in the rear of Battell Chapel have been contributed by Superintendent Andruss to the Scientific School. Prof. Brewer has made a careful examination of one of them, and decides the age of the tree to be 151 years. According to the rings showing the years of growth, it had a diameter of about fifteen inches at the time of the Revolution. One section will be sent to Harvard College.

A Deer Story.

For years past an old hind used to frequent the house of Donald Gillies, under gamekeeper to the Duke of Argyll, beside the beautiful fall of Linaghlutain, on the River Aray, about half way up the glen. Coming and going every day with the utmost freedom, and always sharing of the best, this pet—a large specimen of the red deer—was known far and near by the name of Jessie, and enjoyed free range of the neighboring grounds and uplands. Last autumn, a little one appearing on the scene, soon became as familiar in the gamekeeper's house as its mother, answering readily to the name of Kitty. At feeding time both would freely help themselves, occasionally even raising with their noses the lid of the meal-chest; and after their feast they would walk away with a satisfied air, their muzzles all white with meal. Matters went on thus till one day lately, when neither of the pets paid the accustomed visit to the house. Next day Mrs. Gillies was surprised to see the little one alone, and, on offering it some food as usual, she noticed that it did not seem to relish the solitary meal. Kitty, on walking slowly back to the adjoining wood, was followed by Mrs. Gillies, who felt curious to know what had become of the mother. Guided by her young favorite, which kept close by her side, Mrs. Gillies proceeded through the thicket for rather more than a quarter of a mile, whemp in a slight hollow, she discovered the lifeless body of the hind. This the little one began to sniff at, every now and again looking up inquiringly into Mrs. Gillies' face. Kitty is now a greater favorite than ever, and comes regularly to be fed as before.

THE KANSAS CYCLONE.

Incidents Not Before Published Regarding the Terrible Tornado.

Kansas City Journal.

From Myron Smith, Esq., of Logan, Ottawa County, Kan., the *Journal* gathers many items of interest concerning the recent tornado. It commenced near the county line between Lincoln and Saline Counties. It was in the usual form, forward movement slow, rotary motion rapid. It moved a little east of north. Near the divide between the Saline and Solomon Rivers it seemed to rise and pass off in eddies, the damage on the hills being very slight.

Passing by the numerous casualties and other facts already known, I shall give a few incidents which Mr. Smith firmly believes to be true, but which may be exaggerated.

Near the farm of Samuel McBride the storm seemed to remain stationary, and such was the force of it that several men declare it to be a fact that a well was "sucked" dry and a portion of the wall taken out. The river was swept dry for a mile, dry enough for an army of Israelites to pass over dry-shod.

The farm of Mr. Cronise was stripped. Out of fifteen horses, only three were left fit for duty. Mr. McBride's horses, cattle, and hogs were all taken across the river and killed. After passing the Solomon, as the ground rose, the storm scattered in eddies.

At Meredith a horse was taken up, and, dropping stiff-legged, his legs were driven into the ground to his body. At the same time a young man was taken up, and, while in the air, was tumbled all around the horse, sometimes above and sometimes below, and was bruised by contact with the flying animal, but happily the young man was dropped gently as a feather-bed, and the horse as above stated. He crawled up beside a straw stack, but, being in danger of being covered by the straw, he wandered out on the prairie. Here he found a child with a fence-stake through its body and barbed wire wound about it. The child had not been identified at last accounts. A woman was found nude, her head in the earth and dashed to pieces. Her husband, now a maniac, vainly stretches his hands heavenward, crying: "There! there! she's coming!"

A young man and his wife ran from their new house for the old dug-out, but, failing to reach it, caught hold of some willows, at the same time firmly clinging to each other. The willows whipped the poor woman till she was unconscious. When she recovered she found herself embracing her dead husband.

Another young couple saw the storm coming and ran at right angles to its path and just barely escaped.

The killed were covered with dirt and dust and were so blackened that they could scarcely be identified. It is said of one woman that, although her family were separated and a child lost, yet she assisted in preparing others for burial. She had washed a corpse and suddenly discovered it to be her own child. The strain was too great, and she is said to be a raging maniac. Mr. Smith thinks that in the sixty-mile course forty-five were killed and 125 wounded, some of whom will die.

DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE.

Letter from Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky —Sensible Views Expressed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* The intentions of parties crop out occasionally. The tone of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is becoming more violent editorially, and it has very significant articles published from time to time. As this paper purports to be the representative of Southern sentiments especially, the significance of its publications is greater in strength and influence. A few days since the Washington programme was uttered. I quote therefrom:

The only safe check on bad men is fear of resistance or punishment. If Mr. Hayes and his associates in Congress had known that the Democrats would fight rather than be imposed on, there would now be a Democratic President in the White House.

The intimation thrown out here is, that Democrats must get ready to "fight" their way into power hereafter; and that the army must be organized of, in order to give free play to the muscular superiority of any set of ruffians in carrying elections; and that combinations can be made for violence in any of the States where it is necessary for Democratic rule to be enforced by brutality. This idea is not concealed, as you will find the avowal made in the *Courier-Journal:*

HOW TO BLOCK THE GAME.

If, therefore, the Republicans attempt to use troops to control the elections of 1880, they should be met by force. The time has done by when any such army as the present can prevent the South from going Democratic solidly, if there be any show of electing a Democratic President in 1880. If the Northern Democrats fail to act with equal firmness, they need not fear the presence of troops, or of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors. Of course this means business. They must be ready to resist any attempt to deprive them of their rights on election-day. They cannot expect to have their rights unless they are ready to fight for them, and to make, if need be, the greatest sacrifices men can make to secure them. . . . It is better and safer for the Northern Democrats to trust to their own strong arms for justice on election-day. . . . The wise policy is to make every rational appeal to the public judgment and conscience, and thus to secure and hold the votes in the Northern States necessary for a victory peaceful and next year,—taking care, by wise preparation, to be able to poll all our votes, and have them honestly counted. The wise preparation ought to include military preparation.

The *Courier-Journal*, in addition to its advanced violent position as claiming to represent Southern sentiments, is also the embodiment of Tildenism, and recognized to speak by authority for the late Presidential candidate. Such arguments and avowals would not find a place in its columns unless they were backed and entertained by many of the chief leaders. And coupled with the double-leaded and italicised editorial of a subsequent date, that the Democrats intend to elect the next President, and to inaugurate him too

PARIS.

The Salon of 1879 Revisited---Realism on the Walls of the Exhibition.

Realism Defined and Exemplified ---Gervex's "Return from the Ball."

Bastien-Lepage's "October Season"—Jean Beraud's "Condolence"—"The Last Salute"—"The Wedding-Party at the Photographer's."

A Few Portraits—Bonnat's "Victor Hugo"—Carolus Duran—Cabanel—Louise Abbema's "Jeanne Samary"—Bastien-Lepage's "Sarah Bernhardt."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, May 30.—The study and delineation of real life has long been common in English painting, but it was less so with us till a few years ago. The rising tide of "Naturalism" affected both Art and Literature. It was noticeable enough in 1877 that a new spirit was at work in the French School. In 1878 the change was still more decided; and the Salon of 1879 is so realistic that I think it as well to give the Realists the first place in this letter. I should, however, preface

A FEW REMARKS ABOUT ART-REALISM.

Say what they will, men like Manet (in Painting) and Zola (in Literature) cannot, and never will be able to, attain that exact and scientific transcription of the Real which they call Naturalism. Even in the simplest description, the individual fancy of the artist or the writer will be—must be—manifest. Ten Realists will paint you the same portrait in ten different manners. Ten Naturalists will describe a house in as many different ways. The general impression conveyed may be the same, or it may not. If the describers have great powers of imagination, it will be different in each. The lower the depictor's power, the more literal and uniform will be his work. When, therefore, a Realist boasts that his work is true to Nature, he is no doubt honest; but his honesty is of a narrow kind. You must understand by his truth merely the truth as he sees it. But what if he be color-blind, or unconsciously short-sighted?

As a good instance of Realism, in a liberal sense, I might take a picture that has been much admired and talked of,—perhaps too much,—M. Gervex's

"RETURN FROM THE BALL."

It represents a wealthy Parisian interior, seen in the early morning, just at the wierd moment when night and daylight seem to kiss. A lamp burning on a splendid table casts its pale rays upon a great white satin ottoman, on which are seated two persons,—a lady, in delicate ball-costume, and a gentleman. The lady has thrown herself negligently upon a corner of the ottoman, and, to judge from her attitude, is weeping. Her face, pressed downward upon the cushions, is hidden by the arm and hand. At the other end of the divan you see the gentleman,—still in evening-dress, with a furred mantle over his shoulders. The expression on his face betokens anger or vexation, impatience, and some compunction,—not perhaps unmingled with a good deal of embarrassment, as the hand nervously clutching at his gloves plainly indicates. Evidently there have been high words and recriminations between the two actors in the Parisian drama before us; but, as to the lightness or seriousness of the quarrel, opinions differ. For my own part, I interpret the picture thus: The lady and gentleman have been to a ball together, at which the lady—presumably the wife—has been very much neglected by her—presumptive—husband. On the way home there have been words. The lady has been aggressive and reproachful; the gentleman, being a Parisian, has resented it, and probably been rather brutal. These polite French husbands

CAN BE VERY BRUTAL,

I assure you. A dozen different stories might be read in M. Gervex's picture; but I question whether any would be very tragic or very earnest. As a piece of dexterous painting, "The Return from the Ball" is far in advance of anything I have yet seen by M. Gervex. As to the choice of the subject, the arrangement of the figures, and, above all, the perspective, there is room for considerable criticism. To begin with, the most interesting part of the woman—her face—is hidden. The position of the gentleman, again, is true, I admit; but it is also positively grotesque. He looks for all the world like a hunchbacked ape, from a little distance; and, worse still, the form is altogether too small relatively to the woman's. On the whole, it seems to me, "The Return from the Ball" has less interest than either "The First Communion" (exhibited in the 1877 Salon) or the "Rolla" (which was excluded from last year's exhibition for reasons of decency—or prudery, as some thought it).

Many people have doubtless wondered what object

M. BASTIEN-LEPAGE,

the rising and able young painter whose peasant-study was so much discussed last year (or was it in 1877?), can have had in devoting his talent to the extremely uninviting potato-gatherers who figure in his "October Season." I confess my inability to satisfy their curiosity. Two young women of most coarse and sinister aspect, a sack of potatoes, a wide expanse of roughly-sketched field, and a narrow strip of sky, make up the dreary whole. Perhaps M. Bastien-Lepage wished to excite pity for the lot of peasants in general. Perhaps he was merely desirous to reproduce a bit of common rustic life. I don't care to break my head about it, one way or another; but the potato-gatherers can have any amount of pity. There is unmistakable power in that picture, especially in the painting of the central figure.

M. Jean Beraud's two contributions—"Condolence" and "The Halles"—exemplify two forms of Realism. The first is a clever and satiric little work, with a most modern air, but

A MOST HOGARTHIAN MORAL TO IT.

It shows us the interior of a Parisian church, just after the celebration of a funeral-service. The relations of the deceased are ranged, French fashion, in a long line near the door; and the guests, as they go out, stop for a moment to shake them by the hand and murmur the usual commonplaces of consolation. It is in the faces of the mourners that the satiric touch is seen. Mourner No. 1, standing farthest from the door, is overcome with grief. No. 2 is decorously sad, but resigned. His neighbor is resigned, and not sad at all; and, when you reach the door, the mourners are cheerfully discussing the merry-makings of the morrow, or saying funny things of the departed. In the "Halles" we have a glimpse of a very bright and animated corner of the great Paris market. The drawing is capital, but the color is too crude and violent. It is just such a work as Nash might contribute to the Royal Academy, but more raw and amateurish.

M. Norbert Goneutte, in his

"LAST SALUTE,"

has taken a similar subject and treated it in a different way. Here we have a wide, open place, in a humble quarter of Paris, and a hearse standing before a poor-looking tobacconist's, waiting to start on its melancholy journey. The foreground and middle distance are filled by figures, male and female, who pass before the house of death, raising their hats or muttering prayers as they go. On the left are two of the hideous undertaking brotherhood,—vulgarly called "croquemorts,"—chatting facetiously. (Respect for appearances is singularly disregarded here by these ruffians, as every visitor must have noticed.) The effect is striking, but the execution leaves much to be desired. "The Broken Chair" (M. Jean de la Hoese's contribution) introduces us to a dressmaker's workshop. A number of little couturieres, seated round a table, are laughing at one of their companions who has just broken a rickety old chair,—which, judging from her glum and rueful air, and from the severe look of the head-dressmaker, sitting in the corner of the room, she will have to replace by a new one, purchased with some of her slender earnings. The picture reminds one vaguely of the atelier in "L'Assommoir" and Nana.

The connection between the portrait of Dailly in the role of *Mes-Bottes* and Zola's notorious book

IS STILL CLOSER.

M. Desboutin has been very happy in his rendering of Dailly's jovial features. *Mes-Bottes* at the Ambigu is quite a virtuous and attractive individual. In the novel he is rather different.

Descending from these comparatively lofty walks of Naturalism, we come to "The Capitalist,"—a study of three soldiers out on a drinking excursion in the neighborhood of the Place Clichy; and, finally, to a picture which, though vulgar, is remarkably clever. "A Wedding-Party at the Photographer's" reproduces a familiar Parisian scene. A bride and bridegroom, of the lower class, attended by a body of overdressed friends, male and female, have stepped in to be "took off" at the photographer's, on the way to the wedding-dinner. The bridegroom (very awkward and solemn in his unwonted swallow-tail) and the bride (in the cheap white wedding-garment affected by "the people") are in an attitude at the end of the glass studio. The operator is just about to withdraw the negative from the camera in the foreground; and the guests stand by, breathless with admiration. I was greatly struck by the ability with which the artist has rendered the brilliant effect of the daylight streaming through the glass roof upon the polished floor of the studio.

Here we may, I think, leave these Realists for some Realists of another order. What have

THE GREAT PORTRAITISTS

been doing this year? Bonnat must be mentioned first, for he is, on the whole, the greatest. I have seen several pictures that I prefer to his portrait of "Victor Hugo," but none that has impressed me exactly in the same manner. The grandeur of the theme has inspired the painter, and he has given us a work not unworthy of the author of "La Legende des Siecles." Victor Hugo is represented sitting at a table, with one hand raised to his forehead. A volume of "L'Art d'Etre Grandpere" lies beside him. Cabanel sends a vigorous portrait of "Mr. MacKay," the Silver-King,—rather idealized; and another of "Mme. la Marquise de C——T——." Mlle. Jacquemart is less successful than usual with "Comte de St. A." and "M. Helle D." Carolus Duran, contributes a magnificent full-length portrait of a middle-aged lady, of stately aspect, dressed in white satin and a fur mantle; the picture has the legend, "Mme. la Comtesse V——." Inscribed at the foot. The same great artist has also sent in a delightful "Portrait of a Child." More to my taste than either of these, however, is Mlle. Louise Abbema's "Jeanne Samary."

I cannot find a single fault in this picture worth dwelling upon. The pose of the bright little actress is unstudied and easy, bold yet lady-like. Her winsome and kissable face, with the ruddy lips and bright-blue, laughing eyes, seems instinct with life. The tones of the dress and the background are agreeably quiet and harmonious, and the execution—the manual part of the work—is skillful and artistic. To my mind there are no finer portraits in the Salon. Carolus Duran's are as fine, maybe, and John Sargent's (of which "more anon"); but they do not, in my opinion, surpass it. I much prefer it to M. Bastien-Lepage's much-vaunted portrait of

"SARAH BERNHARDT,"

for instance, though that, too, is skillful and effective. It is, to be plain, more effective than truthful. The pale, attenuated face of the actress, drawn in profile, stands out sharply against a background of pearly-white. Upon this the purer whiteness of the dress is shown in daring disregard of conventionality. "An Ivory symphony," Mlle. Sarah has styled it; and the description is fair enough. But what a courtier that Bastien-Lepage is! HARRY MELTZER.

SPANISH MARRIAGES.

Translated from a Parisian journal for The Tribune by Emma Stanley.

The news of the approaching marriage of the young King of Spain, so soon after the death of the Infanta, sister of the poor little Queen who was prematurely taken away last year, naturally carries the mind to that period, so full of promise, when all Madrid was en-fete on account of the marriage of a French Prince with an Infanta of Spain. This Prince was the Duke de Montpensier, father of the little Queen who died last year, and of her young sister, who in turn was stricken with death. No one then could have imagined so many sorrows or such deep despair. Everywhere there was joy and festivity. That which gave to this marriage and to these fetes a character peculiarly French, was the presence of a party representing the literature of the time, headed by Alexandre Dumas, Auguste Maquet, Theophile Gautier, and Amedee Achard; as well as a number of painters, among whom were Louis Boulanger and Eugene Giraud. Nothing could be more singular than the manner in which this little colony lived in Madrid. Their headquarters consisted of an immense hall, in which two or three marriage-feasts might have been given at a time, and was furnished with a long, narrow table of pine wood, some chairs, a sofa, and a sideboard. There was a most astonishing and picturesque pell-mell of paint-boxes, sacs-de-nuit, palettes, porte-cigars, pencils, brushes, razors, handkerchiefs, knives, cravats, brushes, and all those indispensables which travelers drag after them. It was here, and in a suite of little rooms partitioned off, that the literary and artistic French caravan ordinarily took refuge. In one of the sketches which he addressed to the French journals at that time, Amedee Achard gave an amusing description of this curious life, where every one was assigned duties in conformity with the general good:

"Dumas (I speak of the father) has taken the kitchen-department. He goes to market; then makes provision for breakfast, for which he prepares the menu, with the aid of Giraud, whose taste runs from omelette to jambon frit. Auguste Maquet has been assigned to the charge of receiving strangers and entertaining visitors; he is the chamberlain of the company. You know Maquet has all the wit of a journalist and the elegant politeness of a diplomat. Louis Boulanger has been called to the difficult functions of general intendant. It is he who has the linen and effects in charge, who maintains order in the baggage, and keeps the accounts. Thanks to his constant efforts, everything is in an unexpected state of picturesque disorder. He gives to Alexandre the vests of Maquet, reciprocally to Maquet the cravats of Alexandre, and all goes on as delightfully as possible. Alexandre (I speak of the son) has for his only charge the making of the beds, in which employment he acquits himself to the satisfaction of all. Desbarolles has been promoted to the honorable position of interpreter-in-chief. He is the dragoman of the company. Desbarolles, who speaks Spanish like a Castilian, Italian like a Florentine, and German like a Professor of the Faculty of Heidelberg, is the bond of union between the French and the Spanish. As to the domestics, it has been decided by common consent that they shall do nothing."

It was not thus that the journalists lived who went two years ago to witness the marriage of the King of Spain. This unceremonious, picturesque plan of living is not a la mode at the present time.

It is anticipated that ere long the representatives of the press will be again journeying towards Madrid to furnish accounts of the fetes of the second Royal marriage. This concerns an official arrangement, all political, and no pretty romance about it, like the first time. These fetes will be for the family of the little dead Queen a renewal of their sorrows. Few families have been so cruelly afflicted, or more disturbed by desperate presentiments. A mournful legend exists in the House of Orleans regarding the children born in this family the hour before midnight, as all such are regarded as doomed to a short existence. This tradition has existed more than a century and a half. Without doubt it originated in strange observations, substantiated by frequent repetitions of the occurrence. It is a well-known fact that, when an infant was about being born to the wife of the Duke of Orleans, who became Louis Philippe, the father never failed to consult the clock in the greatest anxiety until midnight sounded, and then exclaimed, with a satisfaction only understood by the little number present, "It is past midnight." This tradition extends equally through the Spanish branch, of which the Duke de Montpensier is the chief. The Infanta Mercedes was born shortly before midnight, and most probably the Infanta Christine.

Halstead on the War-Secretaryship.

Mr. Haistead, in an interview with a reporter of the Cincinnati *Times*, in speaking of his "talked-of" appointment as Secretary of War, said: "I don't know anything about the duties of the office. I don't care anything about them. I don't want to know anything about them. I don't know the line from the staff, and if in that office I would be raising thunder all the time with everybody round me. Why, the Secretary of War is only a clerk to the President, and I am sure I never would be a clerk to the President. There is no money in it for me. I couldn't afford to leave my business here and go to Washington to fool with a Cabinet office. I couldn't get the office if I wanted it; I wouldn't have it if I could get it; they would be fools to give it to me if I would take it. The thing is too absurd to give any serious thought to. I haven't seriously considered it because I have looked upon it as being too foolish, and I am certain I do not propose to be bothered about it."

After-Dinner Observations.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Brown to Jones—"You missed it by leaving us at the lunch t'other afternoon. Champagne was excellent, and got better after you left."

Jones—"Fact is, I had to get back to the store to look after the boys, and, just as I expected, when I got there I found everything topsy-turvy."

Brown—"My experience exactly. When I got home I found my wife and hired girl standing on their heads and the house spinning round like a top."

THE SOUTH PARKS.

Some Small Improvements Decided on by the Commissioners.

Ald. Cullerton's Extraordinary Story Put Through the Reportorial Sieve.

Present Condition of the Park Funds—$329,000 Maturing in July.

A TRIBUNE reporter set out yesterday to learn what basis there was for the statement of Ald. Cullerton, in the Council Monday night, that the South Park Commissioners had in Schneider's bank $400,000, collected from the property along the Western avenue boulevard, which money they refused to expend in its improvement, because the people there were poor. He also stated that he could prove this.

Running across the Alderman, the reporter asked where he got his information.

"I am not going to get a friend into trouble," said he, "unless I have to."

"Have you good reason for believing what you said to be true?"

"Yes, I have."

"That the money was collected for that boulevard alone?"

"I may be at sea a little as to the specific purpose, but I understand the $400,000 is in the bank."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I am done. The money is under the absolute control of the Park Board, and no one can compel them to expend it."

"But I am told that they have bonds falling due July 1?"

"O yes; there is always some excuse for keeping the money on hand. Whenever we try to find out why the $1,000,000 in the City Treasury isn't paid out, there is always something which it is to be used for in the future."

"Why should the fact that the South Park Commissioners have a large sum in bank cause you to oppose the passage of the Michigan avenue ordinance?"

"Simply because I believe if they had that street under their control they would do as they are doing with the Western avenue boulevard,—

DO AS THEY PLEASE

as to the expenditure of money. In other words, I have no faith at all in the South Park Commissioners."

After a little maneuvering, the reporter learned that the actual balance in the National Bank of Illinois to the credit of the Treasurer of the South Park Board yesterday morning was $277,500.

At the meeting of the Board in the afternoon, having Commissioners Walsh, Price, Sherman, Cornell, and Morgan in a bunch, he broached the subject, and this is what was said:

"The statement is absurd," said Mr. Walsh. "The assessment was not for improving the boulevard, but to pay for the land."

"How are the improvements paid for?"

"By the taxes levied on the property of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake."

"Is the land paid for?"

"Yes."

"How much money have you in bank?"

"About $265,000," said Mr. Price.

"How long has it been there?"

"It has been accumulating since last fall."

"What are you going to do with it?"

"Meet our obligations falling due July 1."

"What obligations?"

"There are $179,000 in bonds," said Mr. Cornell, "and a $100,000 mortgage due Mrs. Cook."

"And about $56,000 in interest," added Mr. Price.

"We have $329,000 to pay July 1," said Mr. Walsh, "and we have to meet it,—$95,000 in 6 per cent bonds (to be exchanged) and $300,000 in cash,—for we are getting money almost every day from the County Treasurer. That will leave about $65,000 for operating expenses."

"Was any of the money in bank collected for the improvement of the Western avenue boulevard?"

"NOT A DOLLAR."

"If there was," remarked Mr. Price, "as Ald. Tuley said, any one could get a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to spend the money. Tuley rather had Cullerton there."

"Have you any idea how much money has been thus far expended on the Western avenue boulevard?"

The clerk was appealed to by Mr. Walsh, and replied, "$45,000 or $50,000."

"The bulk of that was paid by the people of the South Town?"

"Yes," said Mr. Price, "83⅓ per cent of all the money raised for the South Parks is paid by the South Town."

"And we don't see the necessity," chimed in Mr. Walsh, "of spending it all on the West Side."

"They have as pretty a park over there," continued Mr. Price, "as can be seen anywhere; and we set aside, but from (3,000 or them) the whole length of the boulevard,—over ten miles and a half. No one lives along there."

"The park," said Mr. Walsh, "is located where there are some houses, but south of there to Fifty-fifth street

THERE IS NOT A HOUSE.

For every $1 paid by the property-owners along there about $5 has been expended."

"Will more be laid out on it ultimately?"

"Yes, by-and-by, but we can't do anything until a sewer is built. That will cost $60,000, and we can't afford it now."

"How long is that boulevard?"

"Two miles and three-quarters," answered Supt. Berry.

From this it will be seen that Ald. Cullerton was a little wild in his statements,—nothing new, to be sure; but in this case he had the "proof" to back him.

BOARD MEETING.

The Commissioners held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, President Morgan in the chair, and present Walsh, Sherman, Price, Cornell, and Morgan.

Bills amounting to $12,744, of which $3,600 were for trees, were ordered paid.

Commissioner Walsh offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in view of our maturing indebtedness, it is inexpedient for this Commission to incur the vast expenditure necessary to make the proposed improvement on Western avenue.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the improvement of the south roadway of Pavilion boulevard, between State street and Wentworth avenue, at a cost of $2,700.

Some talk took place about drinking fountains, and $3,500 was appropriated for a large one on Bayard avenue, near the hotel.

It was also decided to build a little waiting-house at the corner of Grove parkway and Oakwood boulevard, to cost $2,500.

The Board then adjourned.

FUNERAL-SERMON.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 15.—The funeral-sermon of Miss Annie Sheldon, who was killed on the 30th ult. at Irving, Kas., by the terrible cyclone, was preached here on Sunday by the Rev. John O. Foster, formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, of which she was a member. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and many could not gain admittance.

Broad Experience.

Burdette.

Once upon a time, the mule, without having received an invitation, attended a convention of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government.

"What do you know about all this?" asked the President, tauntingly; "have you ever raised any children?" The mule wept.

"Ah, no," she said, "I have never raised anything but full-grown men; but, land of the Pilgrims! you should have seen how I raised them; you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis."

Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected Financial Secretary, with power to send for persons and papers.

The British House of Commons.

London *Truth* expresses itself thus about the present House of Commons: "As for the House of Commons, a more contemptible one never sat. What intelligence there is seems to be mainly on the Liberal side, but very little of this intelligence is on the front Opposition bench. If the Conservatives do obtain a victory at the next general election, it will be mainly owing to a conviction that there is little to choose between the fire and the frying-pan."

The Credit System.

The credit system sometimes brings results least anticipated by those who trade in it. A Scotch farmer was dunned by a wagon-maker of the ambitious village of Drayton, Ontario, to pay for a vehicle purchased from him; to which the canny Scot pleaded inability in consequence of the scarcity of money. Being pressed for the debt by his creditor, who said that he had a note becoming due in a few days, which the amount of the farmer's debt would enable him to meet, he was told very naively by the farmer that sooner than see him stuck he would lend him the amount of a fund which he had lying by for note-shaving, provided he would get some substantial neighbors to back his note, and would only charge him 12 per cent for it. He no doubt thought it was a poor system that could not work both ways.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

FACTS, FASHIONS, AND FUN.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 11.—There seems to be an ingrained contempt among men in uniform for simple civilians. We see it here in New York among our police and militia. But it is so everywhere. The French soldier calls the civilian a "pekin"; and some of their Generals have often expressed an opinion that citizens were there to be fired at,—to serve as targets. The German officers—at least some of them—are especially noted for this spirit. I recollect some years ago when a party of young Prussian officers "pinked" a cook in some Rhenish town. The cook, in this case, happened to be the chef-de-cuisine of Prince Albert, who was alive at the time; and, owing to this circumstance, a great fuss was made about the matter—in the English papers, but nothing was done to the murderer. The same spirit still exists, but seldom has such an atrocious case been known, even in Germany, as that which was decided on May 25 at Wuerzburg. Some ten years ago a young officer, Freiherr Schenck von Geyern, was subjected to very ill treatment by his Captain, and, a Court-Martial being held, the latter was pensioned out of the service. But it was this same Von Geyern who was charged with inhuman treatment of recruits. A Sergeant and two other subalterns were jointly indicted for the same offense. The Fourteenth Regiment of Bavarian Infantry was stationed at Nuremburg, and Von Geyern was in command of the Seventh Company. His treatment of recruits was as follows: He would order one or several of them to be taken in the middle of winter, and without any clothing whatever, into the barrack-yard, and there "scrubbed" with oat-straw, or with hard brushes, until the skin was bleeding. He was in the constant habit of striking his recruits in the face with his fists, with his cane, or with a vataghan. When tired of this, he would pull their ears; and, should he have the slightest occasion to call them a "schmutzfink" (dirty fellow), he would have them cleaned in the above manner. But his great diversion was to give an order to the company to send round a box on the ear. Each passed it on, and, unless a man was knocked down, the Lieutenant was not pleased. During this exercise he would walk up and down, laughing heartily. It was still worse for the poor soldier who was ordered to pass along the company and receive a blow from each. The sub-officers were forced to carry out the tyrant's wishes. One man was so terribly punished that "the flags were wet with his tears." The poor soldiers seemed afraid to complain, and thus the treatment might have continued indefinitely were it not that civilians had witnessed the treatment, and the courts took up the matter. Sixty-six different assaults were sworn to, and the witnesses numbered forty-eight. But this officer seemed to have no conception of his villainy. The recruits, he alleged, were "fresh" (as this is German-American slang I need not translate it), "forward, dirty, giddy, obstinate, uncomradelike," etc. They were, further, "nothing but peasants, without any feelings of honor, and could not be injured by his treatment." Or, else, most of the treatment was "only for a joke." It is a satisfaction to know that this ruffian has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at hard labor, and to be dismissed the service. The subalterns received a few months' imprisonment each.

A regular disease has broken out among the German tramps along the Rhine, and it has become somewhat alarming. It is called the "beggars' plague," and is contagious. The system of "Wanderschaft" must soon be abolished. The journeyman, who is fast becoming "a man of the past," is still numerously represented in Germany. In former years the traveling tradesman only desired to go out into "God's wide world," as he was always sure of finding employment or a home; but it has been quite otherwise for some time, and men have been found dying along the roadways. They will not be allowed to come into the large cities, and the countries do not want them: So the tramp question is not confined to one country.

"Interviewing" is now a regular institution in the Paris journals, and Prince Battenberg had no sooner seen the reporter of the *Daily Telegraph* to the door than one from *Le Globe* presented himself. The Prince, who is very handsome, and who, we are informed, has very mild blue eyes, although his hair is black, was questioned in the regular American style. "Where would he go?" "Did he not think newspaper-men a nuisance?" "How would he arrange for the evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russian troops?" etc. But, when a Prince is so amiable as this one, reporting must be a pleasure. "Will you not come to Bulgaria?" said the Prince. "The reception of me by the people will offer some interest to a foreigner." The correspondent accepts, though thinking that "A foreign journalist will hardly fail to abuse his position, and look at everything and question everybody"; but the Prince remained "bon enfant" to the last. And yet there are people who say they have no time to spend with reporters!

The "white-eyed" boy of Boston has a French imitator in a small way. He is only a few months over 16, and has taken his arrest with perfect coolness. Some time before the murder which he committed, he had found a letter containing 800 francs, and he spent half the money. This fact is of interest for this reason: With the money he bought a watch and a box of mathematical instruments. Then he bought four other watches. But he did not consider his stock of timepieces complete. A cousin of his, an old lady of 75 years, who lived at Batignolles, has also a watch; and this young Oliver determined to have. He went to her house twice on the 24th of March, but the lady not being at home, Olivier came back next day. It was noon, and Mme. Leclerc was sewing; her young cousin took up some newspapers, and, going down into the kitchen, after a little while he brought up a woolen roller used for making pastry, and, holding it behind his back, he suddenly struck the woman on the head. She was able to go to the window and cry for help, and then she fell on the floor, where the young monster actually beat the head into a mass of pulp, while he broke the bones of the chest with his feet. Help came quickly; but the door was locked, and, while the people were trying to get in, Olivier took off the watch from the body of the dead woman. He was found hiding behind a chair by the police. His trial is now to come on, and, with that of the young murderers of the widow Rasengrand, will excite much interest. But the latter are accused of three different murders: that of a grocer's clerk named Leclerc, who was killed in his wagon at Montreuil; that of the widow Joubert, who was murdered in a small bookstore which she kept in the Rue La Fontaine; and, finally, that of the woman who kept a public house near Montreuil. The young assassins are named Abadie, Gilles, and Kiral. Abadie played in "L'Assommoir," and, on the night preceding the last-mentioned murder, he was too tender-hearted to act his part of "supe" when *Virginie* is killed, but went to the gallery, and viewed the scenic drama as a spectator. The "Assommoir" has not been brought into favorable notice by this event, and Zola is furious and abusive in consequence. A visit made by the police to the Theatre showed that most of the supes were ex-convicts; but this was not all: the Ambigu was a regular theatre of vice behind the scenes—unknown to the manager.

People can do nothing nowadays without a medical lecture. At the last meeting of the Paris Academie de Medecine, one of the Professors chose the action of playing a piano and singing a piece of music to illustrate the action of the lobes of the brain. Thus, a young lady playing a "Pinafore" song is really executing a performance of the brain of the most extraordinary complexity; both lobes are hard at work. It is somewhat curious to be told that the left lobe is most developed, and that the brain of the Parisians of the day is larger than that of their forefathers.

The subject of taxation must soon be considered both in France and Germany. Indirect taxation is such an easy way of "plucking the hen without making her cry," that Germany is enamored of the idea, and every country will soon follow suit. The public wealth has been increasing, but the various Governments are not satisfied with the greatly augmented field of taxation. Nor with all this can it be said that there is better government than before. During the first year of the Restoration (1830) the yearly taxes in France were not one-third of what they are now. The total debts of Europe was only $1,500,000,000 in 1765, and $2,600,000,000 in 1789; but they had advanced to $8,400,000,000 in 1847, and to 19,250,000,000 in 1874, and are now some twenty milliards at least, and still going up. The debt of France alone is $4,400,000,000, although her population is only one-eighth of that of Europe. But it has been very well remarked that, if direct taxes were levied, there would be no such things as wars against Zulus or expeditions against the Kabyles, and that many superfluities would be abolished. French taxes take away one-sixth of the earnings of each individual. This is what makes rich men so indifferent to politics.

It was recently stated that the same powerful influence which controlled five-sixths of Reuter's Agency, and which had a preponderating influence in the *New Free Press* of Vienna and the Wolf Agency, had also purchased the Havas Telegraph Agency. What is this influence? Is it Rothschild? Or a consolidated power of the Hebrew race? The newspaper is all powerful as a political instrument, and as a stock-jobbing instrument. The following papers are almost entirely owned or controlled by Israelites: London *Daily Telegraph*, *Daily News* (Oppenheim), Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, Paris *La Republique Francaise*; and Rothschild is said to be at the back of the new Paris paper, *Le Globe*. This is very well, but England at least should beware of the Russophobism of the *Telegraph*.

A Japanese paper says that a mermaid was caught lately on the coast, near Tano-Mura. It is about one "shaku" and two "sun" long. The head is like that of a man,—the eyes, ears, nose, and mouth being well proportioned. The forehead is covered with hair, and the teeth are like those of a rat. An attempt was made to preserve it in spirits; but it has begun to decay, and has, therefore, been dried. It will be exhibited at the Osaka Museum. D. E. R.

VICTORIA'S CHILDREN.

Harper's Bazar.

Among all the Royal households the Princess Christian's, at Frogmore, has notably the air of simple home comfort. She lives a very tranquil life, her elderly husband being devoted to her, and her children growing up little known, even by sight, to the Londoners who so eagerly scan the faces of the little "Waleses" in their daily drives. They are comfortable-looking little bodies, with their mother's placid fairness, and that touch of something heavily German which marks all the Royal children. The Princess Christian is particularly fond of music and among her dearest friends are certain well-known composers and musicians of the past or present day. Ascot race week always brings together a large company at Frogmore, and the Princess' carriages and her husband's drag are well-known sights on the brilliant ground. In them may be seen many famous people in the literary and musical world, and an invitation to Frogmore at this period is strongly coveted.

A certain special friendliness prevails between the household of Princess Christian and that of her Russian sister-in-law. Outsiders know little of the Duchess of Edinburg, though her extreme cleverness and many accomplishments are quite famous. Not long ago a young gentleman of Oxford fame, who was invited to tea at Clarence House, was almost put to shame by his hostess' brilliant knowledge of his special studies, and he declared he had some difficulty in responding to her eager inquiries, which showed so perfect a comprehension of intricate questions of science and philosophy. The Duchess is a very loving and capable mother, it is said, and looks positively pretty surrounded by her babies, who have all inherited her redundant good health. Her perfect physique, by the way, is one of her boasts over English women, who, in spite of their reputation for strength, have nearly always some ailment. "I wonder how many English women could do what I am doing," she remarked to a friend calling upon her three weeks after a severe illness, when the Duchess appeared in blooming health, ready to entertain a dinner-party; and indeed this vitality, added to her intelligence, makes the charm of her otherwise plain face and somewhat stiff manner. Cold, shrewd, and penurious, the Duke of Edinburg is not generally liked. His handsome face and fine figure are familiar to Londoners, but he is rarely received with enthusiasm. The Duke of Connaught is emphatically the personal favorite, although the Prince of Wales commands the devoted admiration of the multitude. It is no idle story of Royal praise that the young Duke of Connaught is the *chevalier sans peur et sans reproche* of England. His life is stainless, and his demeanor so amiable and modest that he has made friends on every side, who have given his little bride a loving welcome for his sake. She herself promises to hold a place with the people, as well as her new relatives. From her first appearance as Queensborough her manner has been charming. There is no regular beauty in her face, but its expression is beautiful, the smile winning, the eyes soft brown and full of intelligence; and added to her look of girlish youthfulness is a frank, simple dignity, which has recalled to all minds the lovely Princess Alexandra of older, happier days.

The Queen's most constant companions are now her two unmarried children, Beatrice and Leopold. The former has inherited much of her mother's cleverness in music and scientific study, but the people know her only by sight; her pretty, cold face appears photographed in every shop window, and is familiar to all Windsor people, for she drives, rides, and walks in the neighborhood of the castle constantly. Reserved and proud in temperament, she can scarcely be called a favorite, yet many stories of her filial devotion are told. Life must be wearisome for any unmarried daughter of a Royal house; the conventionalities which trammel her are so many and marriage is the only means of escape; but in these days royal *partis* grow rarer. Princess Beatrice is the only child of Victoria whose destiny is not settled, for Prince Leopold will never marry. He is a confirmed invalid, his life sometimes so nearly on the wane that his pale face and slight, delicate figure are regarded anxiously. He has many friends, to whom he is proverbially courteous and kind, but existence grows oftentimes a burden to him, knowing that his illness is incurable.

NAMES OF PARIS STREETS.

Paris Letter.

The Rue de Morny is hereafter to be known as the Rue Pierre-Charron. Since it was opened in 1777 this street has borne twelve names. It was Rue d'Angouleme under Louis XVI.; Rue de l'Union under the First Republic; Rue d'Angouleme after the Restoration; Rue de la Charte in 1830, though soon after it became for a third time Rue d'Angouleme; Rue de l'Union in 1840; Rue d'Angouleme yet again in 1843; Rue de Morny under the Republic of 1848; Rue de la Commune during the reign of the Reds in 1871; and since then Rue de Morny. A little-known anecdote of Lamartine will serve to show how streets sometimes get their names in Paris. About the ugliest street in Paris is that which since 1848 has borne the name of the great writer. Before the downfall of the monarchy of July it was Rue Coquenard, and among its inhabitants was a clever young painter named Fourreau, who hated with a deadly hatred its decidedly vulgar name, but liked his studio too well to move. When the revolution of February came, Fourreau sat up all night painting street signs of the official sort, and at early dawn he was out with a ladder nailing them up at the corners. The dwellers who had gone to bed on the Rue Coquenard wakened to find themselves on the Rue Lamartine; but there was no protest, "Saint Alphonse de Parny" being the most popular of the chiefs of the new Republic; and from that day to this the street has kept its name. As Lamartine used to say: "My name has replaced M. Coquenard's on a street-sign; that is all that came of the revolution of February." It is worth mentioning that a few months ago the Parisian authorities did a decidedly neat thing in giving Hell street the name of the gallant defender of Belfort—getting rid of the Enfer and making it Denfert-Rochereau. After 1830 the Rue d'Artois was changed in name to the Rue Laffitte, and it is recorded that an old Legitimist nobleman living there refused to receive letters and papers addressed to him Rue Laffitte; he remained faithful to the monarchical name till the day that—to the satisfaction of the Post-Office people—he died.

THE EDITOR OF "FIGARO."

Paris Letter.

Once Villemessant was summoned to appear before his Excellency the Duke de Moray, who seemed to be very much incensed. "Why, Monsieur the Duke," said the shrewd editor of the *Figaro*, "then it was not to bestow the Cross of the Legion of Honor that you had summoned me to the Palace of the Presidency! And my co-laborers, who are already organizing a reception in my honor! Ah, this time, for instance, Elle est bien bonne!" Then quickly a story, a witticism that forced his Excellency to laugh, and the complaint was forgotten. Villemessant had a great respect for the Duke de Moray, though it did not prevent him from issuing an article as sharp as a razor, by Rochefort, in reference to certain productions that the Duke had published under the nom de plume of St. Remy. The Duke complained of the affair to his protege, and the latter, assuming a sorrowful countenance, replied: "I have been mystified myself just as much as you have, Monsieur le Duke. That day I did not go to the office, and the knaves took advantage of my absence to play this trick upon both of us." The press-proofs of the article, with corrections in the handwriting of Villemessant, were, however, in the hands of the Duke, who did not hesitate to produce them. "Another mystification," rejoined Villemessant, bursting into sonorous laughter. "Cette-ci est bien bonne, par example. I shall discharge Rochefort and the foreman of my printing department, through the negligence of whom these proofs have fallen into your hands. Are you satisfied?" And he kept more than his word; he discharged all the compositors and proof-readers who were suspected of being capable of abstracting a slip of paper from the printing-room.

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